

THE
DISHONOUR
OF THE
GOUT;
OR, A
Serious ANSWER

TO A
Ludicrous PAMPHLET,
Lately Publish'd, Entitled,
The Honour of the GOUT;
SHEWING,

- I. That the GOUT is one of the greatest Misfortunes that can happen to Mankind.
- II. That all those who are afflicted with it, would gladly be rid of it.—And
- III. That there is a safe and sure Cure for it. Prov'd by undeniable Instances, and the Testimonies, and Letters of many People of Repute.

The Fourth EDITION, Corrected and Enlarg'd.

By JOHN MARTEN, Surgeon and Physician.

O Gout! thou cruel Faylor of Mankind,
Thou fetter'st All,
Both Great and Small,
Of every Kind!

O! thou tormenting Gout, the worst of Things,
Thou spar'st no Scholar of the Gown,
Nor any Artist of the Town,
Thou Tyrannizest over Kings!
Other Diseases in compare with thee,
Are Health and Rest, thou'rt Pain and Misery!
Thou art the King of Terrors, in thy Strife,
A Living Death, and yet a Dying Life.

L O N D O N :

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[Price 2 s.]



THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK

FROM THE
FUNDATION OF THE
CITY

TO THE
PRESENT
STATE

BY
JOHN L. MONTGOMERY

NEW YORK
1845



THE PREFACE.



N less than six Months Time, a Thousand of the First Edition of this Treatise were sold off, which gave me Reason to think it had not been unacceptable to the Publick.

UPON Reviewing it for a Second Impression, I found, that several Things for brevity sake had been omitted and cut short, which I thought might not only be as entertaining as any of the rest, but likewise explain and elucidate what had been Writ already. For that Reason I encreas'd the Bulk of it, resolving never to add any more, how many Times soever it might be re-printed.

IN the Third I kept to my Word, adding nothing, save only some further Testimonies of the Effects of the Medicine recommended, for the better Satisfaction of those that might be doubtful; but in this Fourth, I saw Cause to make some Variations through the whole.

AND notwithstanding the Medicine continues to give me every Day fresh Proofs of its being a real Specifick in the Gout, and has hitherto not once fail'd of giving the promis'd Relief where it has been duely taken, it yet wants no Opposition, and I know several who, tho' they were Eye-Witnesses of the unspeakable Benefit which others receiv'd from it, have yet remain'd unreasonably scrupulous, and declin'd the taking of it themselves, because the Learned say, there is no such Remedy known, and that it is impossible to

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give a Reason how one Medicine can have such stupendious Effects upon all Constitutions. To answer which, Aristotle furnishes us with a very remarkable Saying, Ubi Res constat, si opinio adversetur, rei quærenda est Ratio, non res ignoranda. "When a Thing is Fact, if it thwarts a "receiv'd Opinion, we must endeavour to find out a Reason for it, but not disown the Thing itself.

BUT I know very well, that tho' the Efficacy of the Medicine, should as plainly appear as the Sun when it shines, does at Noon-day, as long as it brings neither Profit nor Credit to Physicians or Apothecaries, but rather the contrary, it is in vain to expect that they should look on tamely and not speak against it; or that a reasonable Number of Cures should convince the World of the real Value of a new Remedy without a long Continuance of Success; more especially in such a Distemper as the Gout, the Curing of which is so little credited, that even the bare mentioning of doing it, is made a Jest of by most.

IT is reported of a certain Country in Europe, that the politer Sort of People are generally Atheists; and the chief Reason alledg'd for it, is the stupid Bigotry of the Vulgar. Dum vitant stulti vitia in contraria currunt. "Fools " (says Horace) know not how to avoid one Excess without running into another." As to Things sacred, there is no room I hope for such Complaints amongst us; but in other, especially Physical Matters, we are as apt to run into Extreams, as any Spaniard of 'em all. The ordinary People, and those of mean Capacities in England, will give Ear to every nonsensical old Woman's Story, without consulting either Reason or Probability, and entirely confide in the most impudent Promises of every boasting Quack, tho' they are never so contradictory to themselves. This Excess of Good-Nature, and Easiness of Faith, being deservedly ridicul'd by all the sensible Part of the World, the Men of Mode, and those that would be valu'd for their Parts, that they may seem to be as remote as is possible from the stupid Simplicity of the Vulgar, are resolv'd to admit of nothing Right or Wrong, that has not the Sanction of University Learning, and to reject the best Remedies in the World, if they want the Assent of graduate Physicians, tho' the Vertues of them should be attested by a Cloud of unquestionable living Witnesses.

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I F Men would lay by all Prejudice, and not judge by the specious Names and fair outside of Things, but look into the Reality, and weigh the intrinsick worth of 'em; I am persuaded that many sprightly People would find as just a Cause for Ridicule in their own Unbelief, which they are proud of, as there is in the silly Credulity of the Ignorant, which they laugh at.

THOSE that are counted the most Candid and Learned among Physicians, have confess'd, that they knew nothing effectual in the Gout. All what can be inferr'd from hence is, that if Physicians know no more than the ordinary Methods which they have learn'd from their Predecessors, it is very insignificant to send for 'em in this Distemper; but it is far from proving that such a Remedy can never be found out at all, or that he who shall discover it must first have his Degree from the University. Nulla est Gens tam Barbara (says the learned Dr. Ent) quæ non aut fortuito aut inevitabili quadam necessitate coacta aliquid in usum communem ad invenerit quod Nationes alias humaniores latuit.

*“ There is no People so Savage but that either accidentally
“ or forc'd by some inevitable Necessity, they may find out
“ something for the common good of Mankind that was
“ hid from other more civiliz'd Nations.”* *What is here said of a whole People, tho' the most unpolish'd as to Invention, may with more Justice be applied to single Persons, not altogether so little qualify'd for it.*

AND says another Learned Author of ours, I never could join the Crowd in Opinion, that it was impossible to find a Remedy for the Gout, it being always a Maxim with me, That there can be no Malady in Nature, but there is a Remedy in Nature for it; methinks to deny this, is to impeach the wise Creator with Defect, for the Creation cannot be a perfect Work, if not supplied with second Causes for its Subsistence, tho' subservient to the Pleasure of a Supreme One, which reserves peculiar Secrets for the Discovery of this or that Person, at this or that Time.

*I have spent the greatest Part of my Life in diving into the Nature of a stubborn and often deceitful Distemper, the understanding of which requires as much Judgment and Attention as any; and whoever has consulted the Works of the most able Practitioners and skilful Chymists, cannot be ignorant, that the greatest Artists in the Search after efficacious Remedies they wanted, have been often baffled in their most
rational*

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rational as well as industrious Attempts, when at the same Time, by Chance, they met with more noble ones, tho' infinitely differing from those they look'd for. Then why is it impossible that I should have the same good Fortune? Nay, why is it improbable of me more than others unexpectedly to have stumbled on a Medicine I had no Reason to hope for? Considering the numerous Experiments I must in all likelihood have made, both of Simples and Compounds, to suit the multifarious difficult Cases, which during a large, and (I may without boasting say) successful Practice of many Years, could not but occur in the Cure of a Disease, that for Violence as well as Multitude of Symptoms is inferiour to none, and in variety of Shapes exceeds all others.

I live (I thank God) in Credit and Affluence, and if I had not found out such a Medicine, what should move me by putting a Sham upon the World for a short Time, to expose myself to the Ridicule and Scorn of it: The Practice I spoke of, and which has been very gainful to me for many Years, tho' I can live without it, decreases not, and would certainly encrease, was I to follow it with the same Application as formerly: And that it could not have been a trifling one, must be own'd even by those that shall refuse to judge otherwise than from the Event: For a Business that gives a Man an Opportunity of saving enough to live without it, tho' he allows himself and Family the elegant Comforts of Life, and keeps a Coach, as I have done for near Twenty Years; a Business I say that has enabled a Man to do all this, could not either in Physick or Surgery be call'd inconsiderable.

THOSE that boast of having found the Philosopher's Stone, are generally Beggars as well as Cheats, and most Men esteeming it as impossible to cure the Gout as to make Gold, many, who live far off, and are unacquainted with my Circumstances, will be apt to imagine that Indigence and a broken Fortune made me pretend to seeming Impossibilities: Which is the Reason, that, begging the Reader's Pardon, I have troubled him with what no Man of Sense would otherwise be so vain, or rather so silly as to mention of himself.

THE Name of Physician is a Dignity I own superior to that of Surgeon, tho' both of them profess but different Branches of the same Art; and Surgeons as well as Physicians have always been as they are still, even by Act of Parliament, counted Judges of inward Medicines; and I question whether we have any Physicians now alive, that will obtain

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tain the same Veneration from late Posterity, as is, and always will be paid to the Names of Ingrassias, Vesalius, Fallopius, Carcanus, Aquapendens, Spigelius, Marchettis, Severinus, Paræus, Chalmetæus, Pigræus, Guilleman, Hil-danus, and others, whose chief Practice was Surgery. I am not so vain as to compare myself to those famous Men; I boast of no great Learning, but as I am well satisfied that many of my Profession have successfully studied the Body of Man, and the Vertues of Simples, I think it unreasonable a noble Medicine should be despis'd, because invented by a Surgeon. A Physician, says Hippocrates, in his Book De Præceptionibus, ought not to be asham'd to inform himself tho' by the meanest Person, of Remedies confirm'd by Experience: And in his Book De Arte, he tells us, That tho' some made it their Business to decry others, and shew a vain Ostentation of their own Learning, they would in his Opinion, shew more Wit in finding out Things useful, which is Physick, and perfecting what is not yet so, than to lay themselves out in speculative Discourses.

El quent Harangues, with a specious Shew of Reason, are the usual Qualifications that introduce a Man into the good Opinion of Women and Ignorant Persons; but Men of good Sense are not so easily impos'd upon, well knowing, that how charmingly soever the Words Learning and Method may sound, Diseases are not to be cured by Rhetorick but Remedies, as may be seen in those remarkable Instances that are left us by Huartius, of two Physicians, of which the one was not only a Prodigy of Learning, but likewise endued with so much Eloquence, that those that heard him, thought he could not only cure the Sick, but likewise raise the Dead: Yet as to his Patients, all that came near him were presently thrown into imminent Danger, and few trusted themselves in his Hands that did not with their own Lives expiate the vain Wisdom of their Physician, insomuch, that at last, he was forc'd to take Sanctuary in a Convent. The other was the great Argenterius, of whom very Learned Authors testify, that in reducing the Art of Physick to a more perfect Method, he had exceeded even Galen himself; yet, in his Practice he was so unfortunate, that almost every Body that came under his Cure was either kill'd out-right, or thrown into some incurable Disease or other; 'till the Citizens where he lived were so terrify'd, that no Body was allow'd to make use of him any more.

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I could say much more upon this Subject, but having made the Head already too big for the little Body, I shall beg the Reader's Pardon for trespassing so long upon his Patience, and break off with this Confidence, that no judicious Man can think it either Honour or Honesty in Physicians, to despise and dissuade their Patients from an effectual Remedy, on which they can fix no other Disgrace, than that the Author of it has had no University Education to boast of; being well assur'd that in the Opinion of all impartial Judges, such Graduates, whilst they must own themselves incapable of giving the least Relief in the Gout, will deserve the same Language, with which they of old reprov'd the haughty Logicians; viz. That they were come from the University full of Pride, and void of useful Knowledge. Fili ab Academia venis factum Spiras ex inani scrinio ex indocto pectore.

From my House in Hatton-Garden, London, 1717.

The C O N T E N T S.

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Note. *The Author is remov'd to the two Lamps, the high House, late Sir Thomas Hewett's, in Great St. Andrew's-Street, near the Seven-Dials, London.*

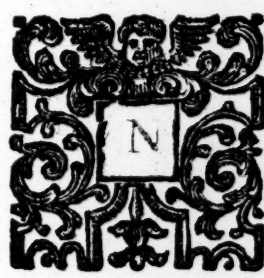
CHAP.



THE
DISHONOUR
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GOUT.
OR, &c.

CHAP. I.

Shews, That the GOUT is one of the greatest Misfortunes that can happen to Mankind.

OT only in Regard to the Intensity and Duration of its Pain ; its frequent Returns ; its incapacitating for Business, its interrupting the Comforts of Life ; but by its over-turning, and at length destroying, as it most certainly, sooner or later does, the whole humane Frame ; as I shall in a more particular manner, make appear, by enumerating the various Species of that excruciating Distemper, and describing the Herd and Effects of the Symptoms that attend it.

IN the first Place it must be allowed, that nothing is more certain, than that among all the Diseases that infest our humane Bodies, there is not one known hitherto, that more deservedly is called, *Opprobrium Medicorum, the Reproach of Physicians*, than the Gout.

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THE *English* Word which is the same with the *French*, has its Origin from *Gutta*, (*exdefluxu guttatim facto*) a barbarous *Latin* Translation of the *Greek* *Arthritis*, or articular Disease, which is the general Name for all the different Species of Joint-Pains; in the various Denominations of which, the Learned have been as *Copious*, as they have been *defective*, in writing any thing materially as to the *Cure* of them.

IN the Feet, the Distemper is called *Podagra*; in the Knees, *Gonagra*; in the Hips, *Ischiatica*; in the Hands, *Chiragra*; and in the Shoulders, *Homogra*. These are the Parts most obnoxious to the Disease, and consequently the Names already mentioned are every where obvious in Medical Authors. But as these *Arthritick* Pains, not being confin'd to their usual Stations, have now and then, tho' rarely, remov'd the Scene of Affliction to other Places, your *Extraordinary* Physicians, not to be behind-hand with the Distemper, have still varied the Name, according to the Difference of the Part it has affected.

IN the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, it is term'd *Trachelagra*; in the Joint of the Collar-bones, *Cleisagra*; in the *Spina Dorsi* or Back-bone, *Rachisagra*; in the Ankle, *Talia*, or *Talla*; and when it seizes the Joint of the Jaw, it must be stiled *Sia-gonagra*; in the Joint of the Elbow, it is called *Pechiagra*; and in the Teeth, tho' there is no Articulation there, *Odontalgia* by *Strobelbergerus*, who will have the 'Tooth-ach to be a kind of Gout. Besides the Parts I have named, *Etmuller* has observed the same *Arthritick* Pains, in one half of the *Nose*; as also in the *Sternum* which comprehends the Bones and Cartilages of the Breast, the only two Places I could ever meet with, where the Gout had not a particular Name.

WHEN Men with so much Nicety, give new Names to every Step and Motion of a Distemper, who

who would think otherwise, but that by long Experience in Curing of it, they had found an essential Difference between the several Species, and had particular Remedies ready for every one of them? Yet far from this, Physicians in general agree, that all the above-mentioned Species require the same Method of Cure; and whoever consults the most noted among them, will find, that concerning the internal and immediate *Cause*, as well as the *Cure* of this Disease, nothing has been hitherto writ with any Certainty; that very few have given us a better History of it than every Patient can furnish us with; and in short, that in treating of the *Gout*, none have observ'd any Exactness but in the most *immaterial* Part, only fit for trifling Grammarians to meddle with.

FROM what I have said, the Reader may perhaps imagine, that I pretend to some new *System*, by which the *Phænomena* of this Distemper will be better solv'd than has been done hitherto; but I am so far from breaking my Head with Novelties and Speculation, that I have long ago thought, that the Time and Pains, which so many ingenious Men have bestowed in defending and refuting the *Hypothesis* already broach'd, were thrown away to very little Purpose; and the Reason of my setting forth a *Treatise* of this Nature, is wholly *Practical*. Some time ago, I met with a Medicine or two, that to three or four Patients afflicted with most violent Pains of the *Gout*, gave immediate Ease. Not daring to hope for such a good Fortune as all the World would esteem the Possession of such a pair of Medicines, I at first ascribed those Successes, either to Chance, or some unknown Accident; but since that, I have been convinced by so many Trials of the real Worth of them, that I should think my self injurious to the Publick, not to acquaint them with the *stupendous Effects* I have seen from

them. I can easily foresee the little Credit this bare Assertion would meet with from most People, if I had not undeniable Proofs, and home Instances of Success to corroborate it with, neither am I ignorant of the great Difficulty the most able Physicians have had hitherto, in giving the least Ease in the Distemper I speak of: But as the same might have been said of *Quartan Agues*, before the Use of the *Jesuits Bark* was thoroughly known, so I shall give every Body leave to think what I say improbable, that will suffer himself to be convinced by Matter of Fact.

No Man, who has read the greatest Experimental Philosopher that ever *Europe* produced, I mean the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Esq; can doubt of the Existence of *Specificks*; but before I say any thing more of them, or of the Medicines I have hinted at, and which I think deserve that Name, I shall briefly touch on the most material Things which Practitioners have said of the *Gout*; relate some of the most noted Conjectures, and different Reasonings concerning the Causes of it, and demonstrate how little the best contriv'd *Hypothesis*, and all the witty Speculations of the Ingenious, have hitherto contributed to the *Curative* Part of this Distemper, and the real Comfort of the Afflicted. And to give the Reader a greater Insight into the precarious Principles of Physicians, I shall premise something concerning the Vanity of *Hypotheses*. In the mean time I must desire him from this or what I shall say hereafter, not to imagine as if I any ways slighted the Knowledge of *Causes*, or thought it unnecessary to the removing of the Distempers. I have always been of Opinion, that a *sound Theory*, wholly built on Observation, was the Foundation of a *safe Practice*, yet I can't help thinking, but that how long soever People may wrangle about the

the Explication of the *Essence* and *Phænomena* of a Distemper, *the true end of Physick is to cure it.*



Of the Vanity of Hopotheses.



IF the All-wise Creator, when the Earth was yet void and without Form, would have condescended in his omnipotent Commands to the rude Mass, to use such Length of Time, Method, and Language as might have been fathom'd by Mortals; or else had thought fit to bestow an almost infinite Penetration on the Faculties of finite Beings; either his sacred Records; or else the Depth of our own Sagacity, might have taught us the Principles of Things: The various Ingredients, the constituent Parts of what we now call Matter, would perhaps have been laid open to our View; and human Industry might have hoped by Study and Application, to have unlock'd the dark Womb of Causes; but so momentary were both the Voice and the Execution of his incomprehensible *FIAT*, that they can inspire us with nothing but Humility and Surprize; and so shallow the reach of our Understanding; that whether we are pleased to lose our selves by launching out into the Immensity of the Universe, or by poring upon the Divisibility of Matter, we meet on either side with a full View of the narrow Bounds that are set to our limited Senses.

GOD, it is true has endu'd us with Reason, which is that Faculty of the Soul, by which she is capable of drawing from sure Premises, Conclusions as certain, and turning to her Advantage the
many

many Intelligences that are continually brought to her by the outward Senses: But as it is certain, that no Knowledge of Things material can be conveyed to the Soul any other way, so it is impossible, that our Reason should make just Inferences from what is beyond the Reach of those Organs.

BUT such is the Vanity of some witty Men, that rather than search after Parable Truths, and acquiesce in the real Knowledge to be attained to within the Limits of our Senses, they'll leap the Bounds of Certainty, and, following the Dictates of a roving Fancy, prostitute their Reason to draw Conclusions from Conjectures.

THESE Conjectures, when they are general, and extended to the Constituent Parts and Motions of all created Beings, are called *Systems* of natural Philosophy. It is not to be deny'd, but that the Contrivance of them is a Task of great Difficulty and Invention; because they are to serve for all Uses, and the Explication of one *Phænomenon* of Nature, must never contradict what our Senses have discovered of another, or clash with any one Experiment that has been made: From whence it is evident, that those who set about them, ought to have great Qualifications, and be Men of extraordinary Parts and *Genius*, as well as Knowledge and Learning. The Reward they receive, is generally made answerable to their Labour, and whoever has but tolerably succeeded in proving the Probability of these Conjectures, (for none have yet been broach'd but what were defective in several Parts) has been handed down to Posterity with as much Fame, as if he had been one of the greatest *Generals* in the World. The Sagacious *Aristotle* has been as much talk'd of for describing every thing upon the Earth, as his Pupil *Alexander the Great*, has been for conquering of the whole. The same may be said of all great *Philosophers*
and

and *Mathematicians*, before and after him, that contriv'd *Systems* of their own, and the Names of *Theseus*, *Themistocles*, *Camillus*, *Timoleon*, *Julius Caesar*, *Bellizarius*, *Gustavus Adolphus*, and *Turenne*, have not made more Noise in the World than those of *Pythagoras*, *Plato*, *Democritus*, *Epicurus*, *Ptolomy*, *Copernicus*, *Tycho-Brabe*, and *Descartes*.

BUT what Use their ingenious Gueffes have been of to Mankind, is a Question not easily to be answer'd; nay, many are of Opinion, that by putting Men upon *Speculation*, they have diverted them from the Steadiness of *Observation*, and consequently done more harm than good, as to the Improvement of real Knowledge. However, as long as their Invention is only employ'd to explain the Motions of the Heavens and Stars, the Meteors of the Air, the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, the Vertues of the Loadstone, and a thousand other things that are without us, their *Systems* can do us no manner of Prejudice if there were five hundred more of them; for whether the Earth remains fix'd upon its old Foundation, and the Sun goes round about it, as it used to do; or that the Sun stands still, and the Earth is whirl'd about that, with greater Celerity than Balls flie from Canons, as long as both *Hypotheses* keep all things standing as they are, no Body can sustain any Damage by either. But when once these Gueffes begin to be extended to our Inside, and Physicians when we are Sick, to restore us, turning Philosophers, draw Conclusions from them as if they were real Truths, then they may do us a great deal of Hurt: And if the *Hypothesis* be wrong, the Patient is in a miserable Condition.

BUT that I may not be thought to move above my Sphere, and yet shew the little Dependance that is to be had in Physick upon these ingenious Whimfies of inventive Brains, I shall repeat what has been

been said of them by a very learned Man of that Profession.

‘ THERE needs, methinks, says he, no better Proof of the Doubtfulness and Uncertainty of
 ‘ general *Systems* of natural Philosophy, than the
 ‘ Difference to be observed between them, for
 ‘ since there can be but one, either Ancient or
 ‘ Modern, that can correspond to the real Nature of
 ‘ Things, and yet every one seems to be recommended as true Resemblances of them; Men
 ‘ that will espouse one, that is, that will be so
 ‘ blindly lead to assent to the Truth of Fact, because so taught in such speculative Fictions, must,
 ‘ if they will but proceed carefully, even in their
 ‘ own way, be plunged in some Difficulty in making their Choice by which to do it; by reason
 ‘ there being so many of them, and each represented as a Copy of natural Beings, it cannot be
 ‘ readily determin’d which to confide in, when
 ‘ there appears so many promising Pretences, unless they first examine their particular Goodnesses
 ‘ before they assent to either: And that is not to
 ‘ be done, but by one of these two ways.

‘ FIRST, either by the Excellency of the Contrivance of the *System*, in the Harmony, Symmetry, and Agreement of it in all its Parts: Or Secondly, from the examining and comparing it with Things themselves by Experiments and Observations, that they may from them learn whether it really agrees with all such natural *Phænomena*, it is pretended to explain.

‘ IF Men will always judge of Discourses by the first, they will be irrecoverably lost in a Labyrinth of Uncertainties without either Clue or Thread to guide them; for there can be no *Criterion* whereby to distinguish between Fact and Fiction, Truth and Fable; for ingenious Men are rarely so unfruitful in Thought, or so barren
 ‘ in

in Invention, but that they can contrive and dress a Work with such endearing Ornaments, as are Symmetry in its Parts, Grace and Beauty in its Compositions, without being obliged to Copy from any real Original : So that should others pretend to try the Value of the Metal by that Touchstone, they may be unhappily brought to acknowledge the Metamorphosis of *Ovid* to be as real as the Books of *Moses* ; the Visions of *Quevedo* to be as true, as the Revelations of *St. John*.

BUT if by the last, then they seem of no manner of Use, by reason then they appeal from the *Hypothesis* to the Things themselves, to learn their Natures, and that may be as fairly done without any such precarious Assistance.

NEITHER can they be from thence assured how far their beloved Opinions will correspond to the Nature of other Things, until they have particularly try'd them ; for Experiments being only made upon Particulars, must be infinitely multiplied, if general Knowledge is sought to be obtained that way, for by such, Men can safely conclude no farther than of the Nature of such Bodies upon which it is made. It must be acknowledged some Contrivers of these airy Doctrines have obliged their Readers by bringing some Testimonies from Things themselves, to prove their Conjectures ; but then the Numbers of such Witnesses are so scanty in Respect of that immense Ocean of Beings that compose this vast *System* that they pretend to explain, and the Choice of them so advantageously made, such only being produced that can be smoothly explicated by their Principles ; and their Evidence is usually so cunningly delivered, that they seem to an impartial Reason, rather to give an Occasion to suspect, than any ways to confirm their

Doctrines: For in such it may readily be discern'd they are more concerned to find Proofs to support what they have thus contriv'd, or taken up as true, than sincerely by such to enquire after Truth itself: For indeed Men having once (whether wantonly or unwarily, it matters not) established a firm Belief of the Truth of an *Hypothesis*, there seems not much Reason to expect they should enquire farther, unless it be that they may make it appear with the finer Grace or better Lustre.

THAT this likewise has been the Opinion of many both Antient and Modern Physicians concerning *Hypotheses*, cannot be doubted, if we consider, that generally the Wisest, and those that have been counted the most honest among them in all Ages, have stuck the closest to *Experience*, and put the least Confidence in those *airy Speculations*. The more Antient among the *Greeks*, especially, looked with great Indifference upon the Principles of Natural Philosophy, whether they were true or no, and all Disputes about it, that did not refer to Practice, they look'd upon as Curiosities going beyond their Art, and about which they would not contend. Upon this Account they generally allowed of two sorts of Truth, the one in Physick, the other in Natural Philosophy; and that what was such in one, might not be such in the other. This President they derived from their great Master *Hippocrates*, who in his Discourses sometimes proceeds upon the Doctrine of the Four Elements, as if it were true: Sometimes he goes upon the Doctrines of *Atoms*, as if he regulated his Cures thereby: Sometimes he seems to favour the Tenets of the Chymists, and cries out as Mr. Boyle and other Chymists cite him, *Non Calidum, non frigidum, humidum, siccum esse quod maximam vim agendi habet in corpore verum amarum & salsum, & dulce*

dulce & acidum, &c. Sometimes he proceeds as it were upon the Principles of the old Methodists, and ascribes the origin of Diseases, to the altering of the Texture of the Body, to the different Conformation of Parts, the different Configuration of Pores, &c. This was the Course this great Man took ; he was willing to observe in all Diseases the Motions and Course of Nature, and never troubled his Head with regulating his Practice by the Conclusions of any one *Hypothesis*.

Dr. *Bathurst*, when he saw Students of Physick lay great Stress upon Speculation and Theory, used to tell them. *Nunquam ille Medicus magnus erit, quisquis patitur se principiis Philosophicis alligari atque constringi*. It is impossible for any Person to be a great Physician, who ties up himself to one sort of Natural Philosophy, as if it was really true and certain ; which is confirm'd by daily Experience ; for we seldom see that those who excel in witty Speculations are ever happy Practitioners. Dr. *Baglivi*, Physician to the present *Pope*, shews the great Danger there is in drawing Conclusions from the Analogy and Similitude we conceive between the Operations within us, and those that are without us. There is a vast Difference between Things inanimate and living Creatures ; and the Operation of Medicines as the learned Dr. *Stubbs* says very well, is oftentimes such as answers not the Principles of any Philosophy ; and the Digestions of Nature are so different from those of Chymistry, her Fires, her Solvents, her Filters, her Furnaces and Vessels, her Mixtures and degrees of Heat so discrepant, that there is no arguing from the one to the other.

CELsus, who has been stiled *Hippocrates Latinorum*, has a very witty Passage upon these Speculative and Reasoning Physicians. *Requirere etiam* (says he) *ratio idem doceat quod experientia*

an aliud ? Si idem supervacuum esse, si aliud etiam contrarium He wanted to know whether Reason taught the same which Experience did, or something else : If the same, says he, then it is superfluous, and if something else, then it may as well teach the quite contrary : And in another Place, where having spoken of the Darknes of the Causes of Things, and the Uncertainty of the *Theorems* in Physick ; he says, *Ac nihil istas cogitationes ad medicinam pertinere eo quoque disci, quod qui diversa de his senserint ad eandem tamen sanitatem homines perduxerint id enim fecisse, quia non ab obscuris causis neque a naturalibus actionibus, quæ apud eos diversæ erant sed ab experimentis prout cuique respondeant, medendi vias traxerint, ne inter initia quidem ab istis quæstionibus deductam esse medicinam sed ab experimentis.* That these Speculations, says he, do not belong to the Art of Physick, may ever be learned from hence, that those who had different Opinions about them, have equally restored their Patients to Health ; a certain Sign, that they did not derive their Method of Cure from the Causes which were obscure, nor the Operations of Nature about which they differed, but *Experiments*, as they were correspondent to every ones Opinion : And certainly the medical Art owes its origin not to those Disputations, but *Experiments*.

EITHER these great Men knew nothing of the matter, or else some of our Physicians are in the wrong to suggest, that unless a Man has one Philosophical *Hypothesis*, by which he wholly directs his Practice, he ought not to be entrusted with the Administration of inward Medicines ; but if we must have an *Hypothesis*, which of them shall we chuse ? or what Physicians Advice shall we ask about it ? Or rather let the Dead inform us ; since divers (says Mr. Boyle) of the eminentest Methodists

ists themselves have more than once ingeniously acknowledged to me, and seriously deplored with me, the incompleatness of their Art, which perhaps made (that learned Prince) the late *King*, tell them, *that they were at best but good Gueffers*. And since about divers particular Diseases, we have observed the Method of some of the most reputed Physicians of *England*, (which yet I think, is at this Day as well stored with learned Men of that Profession as any part of *Europe*) not only differing, but repugnant to each other, I suppose we may without disrespect to their Profession, dissent from the most of them about those Cases, about which they are reduced to disagree so much among themselves.

THIS Contrariety of *Hypotheses* and Opinions is so obvious every where in the Writings, Discourses, and Practice of Physicians, that it would be superfluous to spend any Time in proving it; however, the Reader shall meet with some notable Instances of it in some of the following Pages, to which referring him, I shall end here with another Saying of the same *Celsus*, whom I mentioned before. *Neque se dicere consilio medicum non egere, & irrationale animal hanc Artem posse præstare, sed has latentium rerum conjecturas ad rem non pertinere quia non interfit quid morbum faciat sed quid tollat*. He tells us, that he did not say that a Physician had no Occasion for Prudence and Wisdom, or that an irrational Creature was capable of exercising that Art, (of Physick) but that those Conjectures of Things that were hid, were nothing to the Purpose, because it matter'd not what was the Disease; but what removed it.

THIS brings me to consider the Definition of the GOUT; in explaining of which every Author has hook'd in something of the *System* he followed. *Herman Busschhof*, who suppos'd the Cause of the

GOUT

GOUT to be a Vapour, gives this large Description of it: The **GOUT**, says he, is a preternatural, inward, deep-lurking, and for the most part invisible little swelling within in the *Periosteum*, that is the Membrane that enwraps all Bones, caused from a dry and cold Ill-natured Damp or Vapour, which out of the Arteries, by the expelling Vertue of the Heart, is driven out into the Place that is between the Bone and the *Periosteum*, for the most part into such Limbs of the Body as are about the Joints: In which this Vapour being and remaining impacted and inclos'd, and distending that most sensible Membrane, produces those violent and intollerable Pains, whereby the Motion of those Limbs is encumbered and dispoiled, and many other grievous Accidents occasioned. Other Physicians give other Definitions, yet most of them agree that it is a deep, distending, piercing, throbbing, continual, and bitter Pain in the *Glanduls* next adjoining to the *Periosteum*. It is generally divided into *Hot* and *Cold*: In the First, the Skin of the Part affected is higher coloured, and the Pain more intense than in the latter.

IN the History of this Disease, I shall follow the Candid as well as Sagacious *Sydenham*, who has set down the *Phænomena* of it, with greater Fidelity, and made more useful Observations in the **GOUT**, than all the Physical World besides. After distinguishing between the *Regular* and *Irregular* Attacks of this Distemper, he has observed; That the former generally invade People all on a sudden, at the latter End of *January*, or the Beginning of *February*. All the Notice that the **GOUT** gives 'em of its first Approach, is, that some Weeks before, the Patients find a Crudity and Rawness in their Stomachs, with a windy sort of Distention and Heaviness of the Body, which Symptoms daily encrease, till at last the *Tyrant* at once

once appears. A few Days before, there is a Numbness felt, and as it were a descent of Wind thro' the fleshy Part of the Thighs, with spasmodick Motions; and the Day before the Fit, the Appetite is more Voracious than at other times, but not Natural; the Patient goes to Bed tollerably well, but about two Hours after Midnight he is waked with the violence of the Pain, for the most part affecting the great *Toe*, sometimes the *Heel*, and at other times the *Ankle*, or the *Calf* of the *Leg*. But I must observe here, that the Symptoms happen not to all People afflicted alike, nor do they begin with many Patients at any set Hour of Night or Day, or time of the Year, for some have it in all Seasons: Nor does it in all first come to the great *Toe*, for some who have been severely troubled with it for many Years, never had it in that Part, nor yet in the Feet; but in some it begins first in one part, in others in another, and again in others in Parts different from 'em both; tho' I do not say, but that in the Progress of the Distemper, it may be diverted or carried to several other Parts, according as the predominant Cause may lead it, and when it comes sharp, be it upon what Part it will, the Pain is like that of dislocated Bones, and feels as if cold Water was poured upon the Membrane thereof, which is followed by shivering and shaking, and something of a Fever; as the Pain encreases, so the shivering and shaking go off by Degrees; about Night the Pain is come to its height, accomodating itself according to the Variety of the Bones of the *Tarsus*, and *Metatarsus*, whose Ligaments it seizes, sometime resembling a violent stretching of those Ligaments, sometimes the gnawing of a Dog, and at other times an incumbent Weight. The Part affected has moreover such an exquisite Pain, that the very Bed-cloaths are insupportable to it as well as hard tread-

reading in the Chamber ; another Affliction that disturbs the Patient, is the wearisome turning of the Part hither and thither, and it's continually changing of Place. The tossing likewise of the whole Body which always attends the Fit, is as tiresome as the continual Agitation and Pain of the afflicted Member. A thousand endeavours are used in changing the Posture of the Body, and the Place whereon the Member lies to alleviate the Pain, but no Ease is had till two or three a Clock in the Morning of the second Day, at which time the Patient is suddenly reliev'd by reason there is some Digestion and Discussion of the Peccant Matter, tho' he undeservedly ascribes it to that Position of the affected Member he used last. And now being in a breathing Sweat, he falls a-sleep, when he wakes, he finds the Pain much abated, and the Part affected, swell'd. The next Day, and perhaps two or three after, if the Matter that breeds the *Gout*, is copious, the Part affected will be more in Pain again, which encreases towards the Evening, but abates about the time of the Cock's crowing. Within a few Days the other Foot will be in Pain as the former was, and if the former has left off aking, the Weakness it had, soon vanishes, and Strength is so immediately restored to it, as if it never had been out of Order, if the Pain is violent in the Foot lately seiz'd. Sometimes when there is such an abundance of Peccant Matter, that one Foot is not able to contain it, it afflicts both together with equal Violence ; but most commonly it seizes them one after another as has been said. After it has troubled the Feet, the Fits that follow are Irregular, both as to the Time of their Approach and Duration ; yet the Pain always returns in the Evening, and abates again by Morning, and of a Series of these small Fits, consists what we call a Fit of the *Gout*, longer or shorter

according to the Age of the Patient : for it is not to be suppos'd, when any one is afflicted with this Disease two or three Months, that it is one Fit, but rather a Series and Chain of many small ones, whereof the latter are still more gentle and shorter, till the Peccant Matter being wholly consum'd, the Patient recovers his former Health, which in vigorous People, or else such who have rarely been afflicted with the *Gout*, comes to pass often in fourteen Days, and in those that have often had it, in two Months; but in such as are more weakned, either by the long continuance of the Disease, or by Age, it does not go off before the Summer. The first fourteen Days, the Urine is of a high Colour, which after Separation has a red Sediment, and looks as if it was full of Sand; the quantity of Urine the Patient makes, is not a third part of what he Drinks, and the Belly is most commonly bound the said first Days. Want of Appetite, shaking of the whole Body towards Evening, heaviness and troublesome uneasiness of the Parts not affected, accompany the whole Fit; a violent itching of the Foot, afterwards attends the Fit in its going off, chiefly between the Toes, and the Feet Scale as if the Patient had taken Poison. The Disease being shook off, a good habit of Body and Appetite return according to the degree of Pain sustain'd in the last Fit, the following will in Proportion be hastened or retarded; for if the last Fit was very severe, the following will not come till the same time of the Year returns again.

THESE are the Symptoms of the regular *Gout*, by which the Feet are only affected; they seeming to be the most genuine Seat of the Morbifick Matter, as the Word *Podagra*, an ailing of the Feet, which is the general Name commonly given to the Distemper, seems to intimate. But when by preposterous Methods of Cure, the Dis-

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temper is disturbed in its Course, or by the long Continuance of it, the strength of the Body much diminish'd, and Nature is no longer able to thrust out the Morbifick Matter through the usual Passages, it then becomes irregular, and sometimes affects one part, sometimes another, as the Hands, Wrists, Arms, Knees, &c. It often invades one or more of the Fingers, distorts and makes them useless, and at length produces stony Concretions in the Joints of them, like unto Chalk or Crabs-Eyes, which in time in some People, break the Skin so as to fall out and new Chalk comes in the room; and to that degree, that from the Joints of some *Gouty* People several Pounds of it, as it has been reported, have been taken. Sometimes it affects the Arm or Wrist, and there causes a whitish Swelling almost as big as an Egg. Sometimes, tho' not so often, it falls upon the Thigh, and causes a Sense as if a great Weight were hang'd upon the Part, but the Vessels being large, and consequently the Obstruction less, the Pain it excites in this Part, is inconsiderable. When it attacks the Knees, it causes most exquisite Torments, and the Patient, who can neither move nor help himself, is as if he was nail'd or fasten'd to the Place he lies on; yet the Pain is not so urgent during the whole Fit, if the Patient can but keep the Part affected quiet.

WHEREAS the regular *Gout* seldom invades People but about the latter end of *Winter*, and after having held two or three Months at farthest, goes off civilly, now it remains a whole Year, excepting the two or three hot Months, and then scarcely a respite or perfect Manumission; and as in this irregular *Gout* the general Fit is longer, so those particular Fits that compose it, are likewise more lasting, and the Patients have frequently sharp and violent Pains for fourteen Days together without Remission, attended with Sickness, and often a total

tal loss of Appetite. The Patient during the Intervals of the Fits in the regular *Gout*, enjoy'd a perfect State of Health, but in this, even at the time of the Intermision, he feels a Stiffness and Disorder in those Joints that have been affected, and such a Debilitation or Weakness remains in them sometimes, that they become in a manner useless, not having so much Strength, if in the Hands, as to hold up a Straw, or snap a Hair in two, which lasts sometimes for several Weeks or Months; and the Patient is often afflicted with unfavoury Belchings, and other signs of Indigestion. When the Disease is confirm'd, it often happens upon Yawning, especially in the Morning, that the Ligaments of the Bones of the *Metatarsus*, are violently pull'd; sometimes it feels as if the same Bones receiv'd a Blow with a great Club, and were broken in pieces. The *Tendons* of the *Muscles* that support the Legs, are sometimes taken with such sharp and violent Convulsions, that the Pain occasion'd by them, if it should last but a little while would be insufferable. The Urine that was before high-colour'd, especially in the Fits, and rendred in a small quantity, is now like that voided in a *Diabetes*, both as to colour and Quantity. After many and dreadful Torments, when Nature, being partly oppress'd with the Burden of the Peccant Matter, and partly by old Age, is no more able to expel the Morbifick Particles constantly and forcibly to the Extremities of the Body, the succeeding Fits begin to be less severe as to the Pains of the Joints, but instead of them a certain Sickness, with a pain of the Belly, spontaneous Weariness, and sometimes a Propension of a Looseness Supervene. These Symptoms ease the Pain of the Limbs when they are violent, and likewise vanish when the Pain in the Joints return; and sometimes the Pain, and sometimes the Sickness

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afflicting alternately ; prolong the Fit very much. In these Fits, 'tho' they are more lasting, the Patient feels not a quarter of the Pain which they used to suffer when his Strength was more entire : But the more gently he is treated, the more is the Morbifick Matter translated to the inward Parts, and at length he Dies, more of the Sickness than the Pain.

BUT these inward Afflictions of the *Gout* are not only observ'd in such as have been long tormented, and are rendred decripid with the *Gout*, but likewise in Young People, and others that have but little been troubled with it, when Nature either broke by Infirmities, or disturb'd by preposterous Aids, is unable to throw off the Morbifick Matter as far as the Extremities : And in them this Distemper, not only produces many Disorders in the Stomach and Guts ; but likewise personates, according to the Disposition of the Patient, many Distempers to which the *Gout* seems to have no manner of Affinity.

WHAT I said last, has hardly ever been touch'd upon by Physicians, and never particularly treated of, but by a late ingenious Author Dr. *Musgrave* of *Exeter*, who in his Elegant *Latin* Treatise *de Arthritide Anomala*, has furnish'd the Learned World with many valuable Observations and Discoveries concerning the internal *Gout*.

THE worthy Author I mention'd calls no *Gout* Anomalous or Irregular, but that which leaving or passing by the usual Objects of its Fury the Joints and external Parts, invades the Trunk itself. The Distempers which by his own Experience he has known to have been personated by the *Gout*, are the following, *viz.* *Indigestion*, *loss of Appetite*, *Pain*, and many other Disorders of the *Stomach*, the *Cholick*, *Looseness*, the *Bloody-flux*, *Abscesses* in the *Guts* ; *Melancholly*, *Syncope's* or *Faintings* ; the

Stone

Stone in the Kidneys, Asthma's, Catarrhs, Coughs and Peripneumony's ; the Phtysick, Quinsies, Head-ach and Vertigo's, Apoplexies, Palsies : wandering and fixed Pains in the Body ; Ophthalmy's, St. Anthony's-Fire ; Scald-Heads, and Defluxions, with the Tooth-ach ; every one of these Diseases, whose various Shapes he has known the Gout to assume, he treats of at large in distinct Chapters ; annexing to each, as so many practical Instances of what he asserts, one or more Histories of his own Patients, in whom that particular Distemper has visibly derived its origin from the Gout ; from hence we may justly conclude, that the *Phænomena* of the Anomalous or irregular Gout, are not easily determin'd, and no fewer in Number then all the Symptoms of the various Distempers, which it is able to imitate together.

THO' these Observations of Dr. *Musgrave*, concerning so many different Distempers occasion'd and personated by the Gout, are (as I hinted before) entirely New, yet that the *Miasma Anthriticum*, or the Morbifick Matter of the Gout, may from the Joints be remov'd to the inward Parts, has been asserted by many Physicians, not only of this and the preceeding Age ; as *Sydenham*, *Etmuller*, *Sylvius*, and *Sennertus*, but several of the Ancients, as *Trallianus*, *Aetius*, *Paulus Ægineta*, *Galen* himself, and before him *Aretæus* of *Cappadocia*, have been of the same Opinion.

BESIDES the Symptoms already mention'd, there is another ill Consequence that often attends the Gout, *viz.* the Stone in the Kidneys, which it breeds in a great many ; either because the Sick lies along while upon his Back, or because the Organs of Secretion have left off to perform their due Functions, or because the Stone is made of a part of the same kind of Matter ; but which of them is the Cause, Dr. *Sydenham* pretends not to determine.

determine. Whatever is the Origin of this Disease, the Patient has sometimes many sad Contemplations, to know whether the *Stone* or the *Gout*, is most severe ; and sometimes the *Stone*, hindring the Passage of the Water into the Bladder thro' the Urinary Passages, kills him without waiting on the slow *Gouty* Execution. To all these Afflictions is likewise added ; that during the Fit, the Patient's Mind is, as it were, infected with the Contagion, and so far suffers with the Body, that it is difficult to know which of them is most afflicted. For every Fit may as properly be call'd a Fit of *Anger*, as of the *Gout*. For the Mind and Reason are so extremely enervated by the infirm Body, that they are disorder'd by the least Motion of the Affections ; so that he is as troublesome to others as to himself: He is moreover as obnoxious to the rest of the Passions, *viz.* to *Fear*, *Care*, and other of the same kind, by which he is also vexed, till the Disease going off, the Mind also has recover'd its former Tranquillity : And after this manner the Fits are more and more protracted, as the Intermissions grow shorter, till at length, (the Bowels being so hurt by hatching and embracing the Peccant Matter, that the Organs of Secrecion can no more perform their Duty) the Blood stuffed with Dregs, Stagnates, and the Patient Dies. This makes it Evident, that the *Gout* is one of the greatest Misfortunes, that can happen to Mankind ; and that if Life is protracted by it, as many Fancy, it is at best, upon very severe Terms.

THIS leads me to shew in the second Place, that all those who are afflicted with the *Gout*, would very gladly be rid of it ; but before I do that, it will be necessary to say something as to the various Causes of the *Gout*, in enumerating of which, it will further appear, what little reason People have

to desire, or be fond of having or rather Hugging, as some do, that intollerable Distemper.

As to the first and remote, or Procatartick Causes of the *Gout*, there has been little wrangling among the Physicians. The general Opinion is, that *Drunkenness* and *Gluttony* are the Father and Mother of this Distemper, and that a moist Air, too much Sleep, want of Exercise and Sloth, are necessary Causes: They likewise agree, that Excess of *Venery* has no small Hand in the Production of it; only the ingenious Dr. *Baynard* is of another Opinion as to the latter; and has handsomely endeavour'd to remove that Imputation. 'How *Venery* (says he) should be lugg'd in to be a Party concern'd either in the Cause or Quarrel, I can't understand; for among the *Turks*, &c. where they are mostly enervated by Women, they have no such thing as the *Gout*, Wine being by their Law forbidden, &c. so lay the Load upon the right Horse, and saddle old *Bacchus's* Back, as the chief Author and Contriver of this Joint-Evil, and ask *Venus* pardon for laying a drunken Brat at her Door which she never deserv'd for.

Sennertus is of Opinion, that whereas the next and immediate Cause of the *Gout*, is something that has as it were the nature of a Mineral, altogether unfit to nourish the Body; the Vine attracts it more powerfully than other Plants, 'That this is so (says he) appears even from that Tartar which is to be found more abundantly in the Vine than in any other Plant, and in that Vines will grow and thrive in those Places wherein other Plants will not prosper, as not having Aliment enough; the Vines contenting themselves in a manner only with that very Salt of the Earth, which afterwards, together with the Wine (tho' variously chang'd) is derived into Man's Body; where being heap'd up, it affords Matter unto the

' the *Gout*. The Wines therefore that are lea
 ' offensive are such as grow in a Sandy Earth, an
 ' contain less of this Tartarous Matter: And
 ' know Places, where tho' Wine is drank in grea
 ' abundance by the Inhabitants of them, I neve
 ' heard that any of them were troubled with th
 ' *Gout*. But on the contrary, those Wines tha
 ' grow in an Earth that is fat, muddy, clayish
 ' stony, and that has in it a Mineral Marl, Gra
 ' vel stones, or any thing else that is Mineral min
 ' gled with it, are very apt and ready to generat
 ' the *Gout*. Such are the Wines of *Moravia*, *Bo*
 ' *hemia*, *Hungary*, and most of the Wines of *Au*
 ' *stria*.

THE same learned Physician asserts, that there
 are likewise Waters that generate the *Gout*; ' For
 ' says he, in those Places where the *Gout* is *Epid*
 ' *mical*, not only the Rich that drink Wine, but
 ' the Poor also that drink Water, are afflicted with
 ' the *Gout*. *Julius Alexandrinus* relates, that he
 knew a certain Person, who was always troubl'
 with the *Gout* upon eating of *Carps* and *Breams*
 so that he could when he list'd, bring the *Gout*
 upon himself.

BESIDES those notorious external Causes from
 which the *Gout* is generally thought to derive its
 origin. Dr. *Musgrave*, (whom I have already quo
 ted) has discovered some more obscure internal ones
 and observes that he has known it produc'd by
 several Distempers of which it has appear'd like
 a Symptom. His *Latin* Book on this Subject
 which he calls a *Treatise* of the *Symptomick Gout*
 is full of useful Observations; and the Distempers
 upon which, in his Practice, he has found the
Gout to ensue as a secondary Disease, are the fol
 lowing. A *Rheumatism*, a *Dropsy*, the *Green-sick*
ness, *Melancholly*, the *Hypochondriack* and *Hysterick*
Passions, the *Scurvy*, the *Pox*, an *Asthma*, a *Fever*,
 the

the *Cholick*, and several *Cutaneous* Diseases. Tho' no Body has written so largely concerning the *Symptomatick Gout*, as the learned Author I nam'd, yet the same has been taken Notice of by several before, and among others by *Averrhoes*, who testifies, that he himself became *Arthritick* from an acute Disease, when Nature by the *Crisis* had driven forth the Humours unto the Joints.

It is generally receiv'd, that few or none have the *Gout*, before the use of *Venery*, unless where the Distemper is *Hereditary*. But what *Hippocrates* said of Women, that they never had the *Gout*, unless their monthly Visits were stopt, did not hold true many Ages after his; for since Luxury is encreased, Women are troubl'd with it as well as Men; they having as *Seneca* well observes, *not chang'd their Nature, but their manner of Living*. That the Rich are more afflicted with it than the Poor, is unquestionable; but what the Generality of Physicians assert, that this Distemper as well as the *Hypochondriack Passion* never invade Fools, is contradicted by *Dr. Musgrave*, who gives us a notable Instance of one, who having several Years been troubl'd with *Winds, Rumblings, Melancholly*, and many other Symptoms of the *Hypochondriack Passion*, was violently seiz'd with the *Gout*, and at last kill'd by these two Distempers.

HITHERTO we have touch'd upon nothing, about which the different Opinions of Physicians have been many; but to see what has been said concerning the immediate Cause of the *Gout*, we must enter into a spacious Field of Dissention: Some will have it to be a bare *Intemperies*, or *Dyscracy*, without any afflux of Humours at all: Their Reason is, that often there is a Pain felt, without the least Swelling; this is the Opinion of *Costæus*, as may be seen in his third Book upon *Avicen*. *Paræus* likewise gives us a History of his own Disease,

by which he would prove, that a bare *Intemperies* may produce the *Gout*; and *Petrus Salius Diversus*, makes mention of *Arthritick* Pains from Dryness. *Guainerius* and *Matthæus* alledge a Windiness as the immediate Cause of the *Gout*, and if we believe *William Ten-Ryhne*, *Hippocrates* was of the same Opinion. This *Ten-Rhyne* was a *Dutch Physician*, that has wrote a *Treatise* of the *Gout*, in which affirming a Windiness to be the Cause of that Distemper, he vindicates his Assertion after this manner. He first relates what *Hippocrates* has said in his Book *de Flatibus*, touching the Air's being especially the Author both of Life and Death to all Animals; as also his saying, that this Air or Spirit, which in our Bodies we call a Vapour, is the sole Cause of all Diseases, and afterwards has these Words. ' I therefore conclude with *Hippocrates*, that the *Gout* arises from filthy diseas'd Steams, or from a flatuous Ventosity, upon which if any Humour follows, it was the Vapour that made way for it; and if this Authority should not be sufficient, he adds, that *Guido de Cauliaco*, a stout Voucher for the four Humours, had said how he read in the Pope's Canons, that the *Gout* arose from Vapours.

A N O T H E R *Dutchman* of the same Opinion, was *Herman Busschhof*. The Motives that induc'd him to embrace it, were First; the sudden Cures which he had seen perform'd in the *Gout* by the *Moxa*, (of which more by and by) for says he, if it be true that the Medicine declares the Disease, as Physicians affirm with their Master *Hippocrates*: I must then conclude, that no Humours, but only a spirituous Thing, is the Cause of this Disease. Secondly, the sudden Motion of the *Gouty* Matter, sometimes dislodging in a very short time, from one Limb to another, from the Hand to the Foot, from one Foot to the other, &c. flying, as it were with swift Wings from above to beneath, and back again. These he
said

said were the Reasons that obliged him to judge, that it must be some spirituous Matter, and not a Humour, that was able to do such things.

ABUNDANCE of Physicians have agreed, that the nearest Cause of the *Gout*, was a Humour, but then what that Humour was, has been a matter of endless Dispute among them. Some say it is *Phlegm* mix'd with *Blood*; others that it is *Crude* and *Watery* Blood; and others again that it is a *Whey*. Some accuse all the Humours; *Blood*, *Choler*, *Phlegm* and *Melancholly*: *Arthritick* Pains (say they) are sometimes appeas'd by the Evacuation of *Blood*; other Pains by the purging forth of the *Phlegm*; a third sort from the emptying the Body of *Choler*; and the last kind of them, by the Evacuation of *Melancholly* are very much mitigated and allay'd; all which shew that the Cause of the *Arthritis* or *Gout*, is sometimes *Hot*, and sometimes *Cold*, and the Matter therefore is very various and different. *Fernelius*, on the contrary denies that the *Blood*, *Choler*, or *Melancholly*, can produce the *Gout*, and allows of no other Cause than a Cold *Pituitous*, or *Phlegmatick* and *Serous* Humour, affirming the *Gout* to be always a cold Distemper; yet *Thomas Erastus* in his Fourth Disputation against *Paracelsus*, writes, that he never but once saw the *Gout* bred from a pure and meer *Phlegm*. *Carolus Piso* again will have the *Serous* and *Wheyish* Uncleanneſs to be the only Cause of the *Gout*.

Mercurialis, and others having consider'd the vehement and wracking Pains that are often felt in the *Gout*, think it impossible they should be excited from a cold *Phlegmatick* Humour; and add, that such a Humour is likewise unfit for so quick and sudden a Motion as we see in the *Gout*, and that it cannot possibly insinuate it self into those membranous Parts; they therefore assert, that a hot Cause accompanies the other, and conclude that the *Gout* has its

Original from *Pblegm* mixt with *Choler*. *Ludovicus Mercatus* again will not allow any vitious Humours (tho' they should abound) sufficient to produce the *Gout*; unless the same be likewise crude and indigested. *Cardanus* holds the Cause of the *Gout* to be a *Spirit*, and *Sennertus* will have it to be a salt, sharp, subtile Humour, such a one as for the greatest part resembles salt Spirits.

MANY of the Chymists, as *Paracelsus*, *Petrus Severinus*, and others, have laid all the Fault upon the *Synovia*; by which Term they mean the pellucid *Mucilage*, that is every where transcolated thro' the *Glands*, to lubricate the Parts, and more especially the Joints, and is of like sort with what we see to run out of *Calve's*, or any other Beasts Feet, when they are cut. The Disease (they say) is a mineral Liquor, or a sour austere Juice, such as are *Allum*, *Vitriol*, *Vinegar*, *Barberries*, *Acacia*, and the like; which being Salts contrary and opposite to the *Synovia*, when they are generated in Men, make it boil over. The ingenious *Dr. Willis* is of Opinion, that to cause the *Gout*, a vitriolick Matter is brought from the Nerves, which meeting with some saline fix'd Particles of the Blood, they both boil up and grow hot together, and afterwards turn to a *Coagulum* or Curd: To prove this, he gives a known Instance of *Spirit of Vitriol* poured to Oil of *Tartar*; and why (says he) may we not think that in the Fits of the *Gout*, there is something like it? *viz.* That from the fighting and mutual conflict of the Liquors, which are of a diverse saline Nature, the Nervous Fibres are prick'd and provok'd, and at length from the various Coagulations of either Juice, that there is sometimes heap'd together in the affected Places, a Calculous, or stony Matter.

Dr. Lister's Sentiment hereabouts is singular; he imagines that by some of the *Procatartick* Causes, the *Excretory Ducts* about the Joints may be debilita

debilitated, relax'd, or obstructed, and to be reduc'd unfit to perform their usual Contractions. Hence he thinks it will follow, that the Mucilaginous Humour now made *ex crudo & lento sero*, from a crude and viscous Serum, by stagnating in the *Excretory Ducts*, will easily putrify, grow sharp, and be turned into an Ichorous Matter; and at last by corroding the Bones, be capable of turning them into a chalky or stony Substance.

Tachenius, *Sylvius* and *Etmuller*, accuse likewise the *Synovia*, but more rationally than *Paracelsus* and his Followers. They consider the *Synovia* as a sweet and temperately *Alcalick* Balsam of Nature. This they say is the proper Object of the Volatile and Spirituous *Acid* of *Gouty* People, by which being attack'd, the Mucilaginous Substance is successively thickned like the White of Eggs, and in tract of time turn'd into a chalky or stony Matter; and so perfectly Chalky is it in some People, that they have mark'd a Table with their Knuckles, as if they had common Chalk in their Hands. Whoever would know more of this Mucilage, *Synovia*, or Glutinous Matter betwixt the Joints, and the *Glands* that emit it, must consult the *Osteologia Nova* of *Dr. Clopton Havers*, who is also of the last mention'd Opinion, and has treated that Matter with greater Accuracy, than any that have writ before him.

How little certainty soever there is to be found among the Learned, concerning the Peccant Humour that causes the *Gout*, yet the generality of the Moderns, and most of the Ancients agreed in this, that it is a violent, exalted, and as some call it, *Vitriolick Acid*; till some few Years ago, that nothing might remain uncontroverted, *Dr. Colbatch*, in Opposition of them all, at once absolved the *Acids* of all the Crimes laid to their Charge; not only in *Gouts* and *Rheumatisms*, but also in the *Scurvy*, *Consumptions*, *Fevers*, and many other Distempers,
and

and threw the Fault (not without Argument) upon the *Alcaly's*, the great *Asylum* of so many famous Physicians. He has Chymically separated the Blood of several Persons both Sick and Sound, and never met with a grain of *Acid* in any, but found the *Alcaly's* more abounding in a morbid, than a healthy State. He has demonstrated moreover, that the *Tophi* or Chalk-stones bred in the Joints, were made at the time of the Fit, that they were *Homogeneous* Bodies, and notorious *Alcalies*, and consequently, that it was impossible they should be produc'd by *Acids*: No Body has yet fairly over-thrown his Arguments; and what Work this must make among the Profession of Physick, I leave the Reader to judge, when the Author himself confesses, that if his *Hypothesis* be true, which he seems not to doubt of, then all other Physicians have been in the wrong.

NOR do the Learned differ more in defining the Morbifick Gouty Matter itself, than they do in assigning a Seat for it, I mean the Mine where it is heap'd up, and from whence at the Time of the *Paroxysm*, it is fetch'd to afflict the Parts. Several will have the Humour to be derived from the Head: Some of them say, that it comes from between the Skull and the Skin; others hold that it flows, not only that way, but likewise descends from within, by the Superficies of the Spinal Marrow. *Fernelius* is of the first, and *Eustachius Rudius* of the latter. A third sort say, that it comes down thro' the very middle Substance of the Marrow.

MANY are of Opinion, that the Humour is contain'd within the Veins and Arteries, and out of them poured forth into the Joints. *Sennertus* is one of these, and judging that it must of necessity be generated in some Concoction of the Blood, determines it to be in the Liver and Spleen; the Sanguification being there hurt in its own Manner. Another is *Adrian Spigelius*, but with this Difference,

that tho' he acknowledges the Afflux to be made in the Veins and Arteries, he is yet unwilling wholly to desert the Opinion which determine that the Humours flow from the Head; wherefore he concludes, that the Fluxion is both from the Head and the Liver. But nobody renders this Matter more intricate than *Franciscus India*, a *Veronese* Physician, who in his first Book of the *Gout*, writes, that the Members that send forth these Superfluities are various and many; and especially the Head, the Stomach, the Intestines, the Liver, and the Kidneys, and that those Fluxions are indeed more especially from the Head and from the Brain; because that tho' those Humours draw their Original from the Stomach and other Members before they flow into the Joints, they first of all ascend into the Head, and from thence are afterwards transmitted into the Parts lying underneath it.

Tachenius, *Etmuller*, and others, trace the Original of the Acid Gouty Matter that affects the *Synovia*, from the Stomach and a depraved Digestion, and amongst them *Helmont*, in these Words. 'The Original of the *Gout* is in the Stomach, which breeds an *Acid* which infects the *Archæus*, this *Acid* insinuating it self into the *Synovia*, coagulates it, and at length by a preternatural Heat it is harden'd into Chalk, and that the Intenseness or Remissness of the Pain, is according to the difference of the Salts, whence the Acidity proceeds. But *Sylvius de le Boe* derives it from the *Pancreatick* Juice, and some Salt in the Bile and Salival Humour, mixing themselves together in the Guts.

THESE are other Opinions, of which for fear of tiring my Reader, I shall take no notice, for to relate every thing that has been said upon this Head, would be an endless piece of Work, and to have repeated all the Arguments that have been broach'd

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broach'd to defend and refute the several Opinions already quoted, must have swell'd this little Book to a very large Volume: What I design'd, was to say as much of these Things as would be sufficient to show the Reader, what Certainty the most Learned Physician could have to boast of in his Art, whenever the true Knowledge of the Disease I treat of, came in question.



C H A P. II.

Shews, That all those who are Afflicted with the GOUT, would very gladly be rid of it.

 O Man that is in Pain, but what would be desirous of Ease, and how fond soever, any one troubled with the *Gout*, may be of the return of a *Fit*, as fancying it a sure preservation of Health, yet is he terribly disturbed, grows restless, and at length anxious, especially when the Pain is in the extreme; and will spare no expence or trouble to have ease, so they can but procure it, with that Certainty and Safety that is consistent to their Welfare; tho' it can't be said, but there are others, who from the Fear of translating the *Gouty* matter, from the Extremities to some of the noble Parts, will rather chuse *Flannel*, and *Patience*, and dispense with their Pain, be it ever so excruciating and intollerable, even to the hazard of Life; than use any, the least means whatever, for their Relief; and this from the uncertainty, as they conceive, of finding any Remedy to be relied on that is safe, as having been inform'd how strangely the most famous Physicians

Physicians disagree in their Writings and Practice, as to the internal Cause and Fomes, or Mine of the Disease; from all which, they imagine, that no Man of Sense or Thought, can expect to receive from them any Method of Cure, that is much to be depended upon.

It must be allow'd, that as to the Remedies against the *Gout*, they are as innumerable, as are the Persons that are afflicted with it, every one almost having his particular Secret; and as to those prescrib'd in Physical Books, they are so plentifully to be met with, that it would be much easier to fill a dozen Leaves with such of them as are recommended by some Author or other, than half a Page with such Simples, as either by themselves or mixt with others, have ever been used to Cure this Distemper. The candid *Sydenham*, not willing, as other Authors are used, to enumerate and seem to recommend a heap of Remedies which in his Conscience he knew to be of little Efficacy in the Cure of so stubborn a Distemper, refers his Readers, as to the *Materia Medica*, to *Lucian's* Tragedy of the *Gout*, from whence he said, they might chuse Externals and Internals, which perhaps they might find as effectual as many of those Things that were cry'd up by some. But if this won't satisfy the curious Reader, and Compound Medicines are requir'd, let him consult *Sennertus* and Sir *Theodore de Mayerne*, and in only these two Books, not to name any other, he'll meet with as much Variety of judicious Prescriptions, as any reasonable Man would desire.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great uncertainty in which Physicians fluctuate as to the true Method of Cure in this Distemper, most of those in repute among us lay the greatest Stress upon *Alcalies*: For which reason I shall transcribe as a Model, a certain Series of Prescriptions (consisting chiefly

of *Alcalies* and *Opiates*) which a very noted Physician sometime ago order'd to a Noble Man in this Distemper.

April the 8th, 1691.

Rx *Aq. Cerasor. Nigr. flor. Tiliæ, an. ʒvj. Cinna-*
mon. bord. Citri totius an. ʒfs. Diacodij ʒj. Laud.
Liquid. Cydon. gut. xij. m. cap. horâ somni.

Rx *Decoct. Amar. (fact. cum Sennâ, Rhabarb, an.*
ʒfs. Salis Tart. ʒij, Quinquin. ʒj.) ʒiv. Crem.
Tartari ʒfs. Syr. flor. Persicor. Aq. Cinnam. Hord.
an. ʒfs. m. cap. horâ septimâ matutinâ super
dormiat.

Rx *Aq. Lact. Alex. Cerasor. Nigr. an. ʒiv. Pæoniæ*
Comp. Cinnam. Hord. Protheriacalis an. ʒj. Perlar. ppt.
Oculor. Cancr. ppt. an. ʒij Alkermes ʒv. Syr. flor. Tu-
nicæ ʒj. m. cap. Cochlear. 3. vel 4. pro ut necessitas
postulabit.

April 9.

Rx *Aq. Regin. Hungar. ʒv. Tinct. Castor. S. V. ex-*
tract. Tinct. Croci. S. V. extract. an. ʒiij. Tinct. Opij.
S. V. extract. ʒijfs. Camphoræ ʒv. sacchar. saturni
ʒfs. m. pro Fotu.

Rx *Emp. de sapone ʒiij Opij soluti & inspissati*
ʒijfs. Camphoræ ʒij, sacchari saturni ʒiij m. f. Em-
plastr.

Rx *Aq. Lactis Alex. ʒvj. spir. Menthæ, Pæon.*
Comp an. ʒfs. Diacodij ʒj. Laud. Liq. Lond. gut. xvij.
m. cap. horâ somni.

Rx *Ol. Mac. per Exp. ʒfs. Balsam. Lucatull. ʒj,*
Balsam. de Gilead. ʒiij. Ol. stil. Lumb. terrest. still.
Absynthij, Cariophyllor. an. ʒj. m. cum quo inungetur
Regio Ventriculi ad minimum bis in die, post in-
junctionem applicetur isti Regioni Empl. de Theriacâ
venet.

Rx Con-

Rx Conchar. pr. Oculor. Cancri, an. gr. xiiij. salis Absynth. ℥ss, Cinnabar. nativi gr. viij. cap. mane crastino die cum Cochlear. Fulap, prius præscript, superbibendo Cochlear. iij. ejusdem. Repetatur. Pulv. præced. horâ 7. vespertinâ, addendo Laud. Opiati gr. iij.

April 12.

Rx Gummi Ammon. puriss. Mastiches, Tburis. an. ℥ij. succini pr. Oculor. Cancri, Corallij rub. an. ℥j. Cinnabar nativi, sacchar. saturni, an. ℥iiij. milleped. pr. ℥ss. castor. ℥j. croci ℥iiij, salis volat. succin. ℥iss, viperar. ℥ij. Camphoræ ℥ij, cum q. s. Ammoniacy sine Acido solut. & inspissat. F. Pil. sign. The Altering Pills.

Rx Aq. Reg. Hungar. ℥iv. Tinct. Castor. S. V. extr. Tinct. croci S. V. extr. an. ℥ij. Tinct. Opij sp. Vin. extr. ℥vj. sp. Lumbricor. ℥vj. Camphoræ ℥v. sacch. saturni ℥ss. m. signetur, The Mixture for external Application.

Rx Empl. de Vigo 4to Mercurio, De Ammon. cum cicutâ an. ℥iiij. Camphoræ ℥ss. sacchar. saturn. ℥v. Opij solut. sine Acido & inspissat. ℥ss. sine ignis calore mixt. f. Magdaleon. adde Castor. Croci an. ℥ss. sp. Lumbricor. q. s. ad Malaxationem.

April 15.

Rx Balsam. Lucatulli ℥ij, Ol. Macis per Express. ℥j, Axung. Ursi, Anseris an. ℥ss, Bals. de Gilead. ℥vj, Ol. succini, Petrolei, an. ℥ss, Ol. destillat. Cinnamon. ℥vj, spir. Lumbricor. Formicar. an. ℥iiij, Ol. destillat. Buxi ℥ij, Cariophyllor. ℥ijss, Camphoræ ℥vj, Ol. Laurini, Hyperici, Rutæ, an. ℥ss, m. f. Lini-mentum, pro externa applicat. part affect.

April 19.

Rx Spirit. Cochlear. ℥ij, Diascordij ℥iiij. Aq. sperm. Ranar.

Ranar. ʒiſs, Regin. Hungar. ʒj, Laud. liq. gut. 40 m. ſignetur, The Waſh for the Gums.

Rx Corall. pr. Offis ſepiæ ſub. pulv. Lapis ſpongiæ, an. ʒiiij, Ferræ Catechu. ſacchari ſaturn. an. ʒij, cum Mell. Roſat. q. ſ. f. Opiatum. ſign. The Opiat for the Gums.

April 20.

Rx Aq. Ceraſor. nigr. ʒiſs, Laſt. Alexit. ſp. Menthæ, Diacodij, an. ʒj, Aq. Gentian. Comp ʒiiij Oculor. Cancrī ʒj, Laud. Liquid. gut. 15. m. ſign. The quieting Potion.

April 22.

Rx Heder. Terreſt. Parietariæ, Malvæ an. m. j, flor. Chamomillæ, Meliloti, Sambuci, an. P. j, f. Decoct. in q. ſ. Aq. Font. ʒ Coletur. Hujus Colatur. Rx ʒvj. vin. Emetic. ʒij, Diacatholic. Mell. Mercurialis. an. ʒvj, Ol. Laurini ʒj. m. f. Clyſt. detur quamprimum.

Rx Diaſcordij ʒj, oculor. Cancrī ʒj, ſal. volat. ſuccini, Bezoar. Mineral. an. gr. xxv. Laud. Opiati gr. iiij, Alkermes ʒj, cum ſyr. Papav. alb. q. ſ. f. Opiatum detur horâ ſomni.

April 25.

Rx Decoct. Amari (faſt cum ſenn. ʒij Rhabarb. ʒj. Salis Tartar. ʒij) ʒiv. ſyr. flor. Perſicor. ʒj. Aq. Cinnamon. ʒj. Cremor. Tart. Solub. ʒj m. f. Potio, cap. cras mane.

April 30.

Rx Ext. Rudij ʒij. Sal. Tart. gr. vj. m. f. Pil. No. v. cap. horâ 6tâ aut ſeptimâ mane.

Rx Aq. Gentian. Comp. Abſynth. Comp. an. ʒiiij. ſp. Lavend. Comp. Spirit. Menthæ, an. ʒij. Tinct. Bezoart. ʒj. ſp. Caſtor. ʒiiij. Conf. Alkermes ʒiſs. Syr. flor. Tunicæ ʒj. Laud. Liquid. ʒiiij. m. ſignetur, The Cordial.

May

May 29.

Rx *Aq. Mirabilis* ℥iij. *Spirit. Menthae* ℥iv. m. pro
vehiculo *Laud. Opiati. Pulv. e Chel.* 69. ℥ss.

May 31.

Rx *Tberiacæ Venet. Diascordij an.* ℥j. *Alkermes*
Comp. ℥j. *salis volat. succini, Bezoard, min. an.* ℥ss.
Laud. Opiat. gr. iv. m. cap. ante cubitum.

June 1.

Repetatur Opiatum præced.

June 4.

Rx *Oculor. Cancri gr. xvj. Cinnabaris Nativi gr.*
ix. Pulv. e Chelis Com. gr. xv. Laud Opiati gr. iij. m.
f. Pulv. cap. ante hora somni.

THESE Prescriptions are quoted by Dr. Colbatch,
who was pleas'd to make the following Remarks
upon them.

‘ HERE, says he, are *Alkalies* and *Opiates* with
‘ a Witness; but it is to be noted, that most of
‘ these Medicines were several times repeated, yet
‘ instead of being any ways Serviceable, exaspera-
‘ ted the Symptoms, and not only fix'd the Mor-
‘ bifick Matter upon the affected Parts, but de-
‘ stroy'd the Texture of the Blood to such a de-
‘ gree, that a Dropsy follow'd, which prov'd of
‘ fatal Consequence.

‘ THE Medicines here prescrib'd, are those
‘ that are generally used by most Physicians,
‘ and if ever any Body receiv'd Advantage by
‘ them, I dare be burnt; and that ever Men
‘ should have such dull Fancies, as not to vary from
‘ a Method that has never once stood them in any
‘ stead, looks very odd; and as for *Alcalious*
‘ Medicines in general, I dare be positive, that
‘ they never yet cur'd any one Distemper, but
‘ very

‘ very frequently have done a great deal of Mis-
 ‘ chief.

‘ T H E Physician from whom I have transcrib’d
 this, in conformity to his Doctrine, has prescrib’d a
 Method of curing the *Gout*, by *Acids*, or at least
 without the Use of any noted *Alcalies*, which to
 shew how opposite and contradictory the Gentle-
 men of the Faculty are to each other, I shall set
 ‘ down in the Author’s own Words.

‘ T H E Indications of Cure, says the Doctor,
 ‘ during the time of a Fit are Two-fold. *First*,
 ‘ the easing and taking off the most intollerable
 ‘ Pain. *Secondly*, The Correcting and carrying off
 ‘ the Morbick Matter. Both which Things the
 ‘ following Method will very rarely fail to effect.

‘ W H E N I come to a Patient, who has a Fit of
 ‘ the *Gout*, let it be a regular or irregular one, it
 ‘ matters not, the Indications of Cure, and the
 ‘ Matter causing the Distemper being the same;
 ‘ respect must be had to the Age and Constitution
 ‘ of the Patient, and his former way of Living;
 ‘ and according as these vary, in some respects,
 ‘ the Prescriptions must be varied. But my De-
 ‘ sign being to give a general Account of the Cure
 ‘ of the *Gout*, I leave those little Variations that
 ‘ are to be made, to the Judgment and Discretion
 ‘ of every Physician.

‘ I first of all, if there are Indications that re-
 ‘ quire it, as generally there be, prescribe Blood-
 ‘ letting from 12 to 20 Ounces, more or less, as
 ‘ occasion requires. I afterwards order the fol-
 ‘ lowing Medicines to be taken once in four Hours;
 ‘ the Doses of which are either to be lessen’d or
 ‘ increased according to the Strength and Consti-
 ‘ tution of the Patient: But this ought always to
 ‘ be observ’d, that they must be given in great
 ‘ Quantities, as to occasion two, three, or four
 ‘ Stools in 24 Hours. Now the Strength and
 Con-

Constitutions of People being so various, it is impossible to prescribe a determinate Quantity for every Body in a general Treatise: But the generality of Physicians having given *Cremor Tartari*, and *Tartarum Vitriolatum*, in such inconsiderable Doses, I have chosen to proportion my Doses of them for the strongest Bodies, that I might excite my Brethren to a more liberal use of 'em.

Rx *Cremor. Tartari* ℥j. *Tartari Vitriolati* ℥ij. ol, *Cariophyll. gut. xx. m. f. Pulvis*, in 4or. *Chartulas distrib. ex quibus cap. unam*, 4tâ quâq; horâ, in *Cochlear. syrup. Bals. Tolutani*, superbibendo ℥iv. *Infusionis sequentis*.

Rx *Rad. Eringij siccata*. ℥ij, *Lign. Sassafr.* ℥vj *Aq. Fontan.* ℔iij; *infunde clausè & calidè per horas sex & coletur*; *Colaturæ* ℔ ij, *adde Elix. Sulph.* ℥iij. m.

‘ Let them drink for their constant Drink the following Julep.

Rx *Vini Rhenani veteris*, *Aq. Fontan.* an ℔iss, *Elix. Sulph.* ℥iss. *sacchari Albissimi* ℥iss. m. f. *Julap cap. pro potu ordinario*.

‘ For change sake, by reason that People are subject to be tired with the constant Use of any one thing, instead of the former Julep for their constant Drink, they may drink either *Lemmonade*, or Barly-water acidulated with Oil of *Sulphur*, and sweeten'd with double-refin'd Sugar; or else Claret and Water sweeten'd with Sugar, and acidulated with dulcified Oil of *Vitriol*; and frequently I allow 'em to drink a Glass or two of Claret alone.

‘ To take off the Pain, I apply the following Balsam

Balsam to the Part affected twice a day, to wit
 Morning and Evening, till the Pain abates or
 goes off. I order it to be used in the following
 manner: Let some of it be applied to the Part
 affected, and with a warm Hand to be rubb'd in
 for a quarter of an hour ; then apply a piece of
 soft brown Paper, and upon that Flannel-Cloths,
 three or four double. After using this two or
 three times, there will little Heats and Blisters
 arise on the Part, from which for the most part
 is discharg'd a very great quantity of acrid *Serum*.
 The Virtues of this Balsam are so great,
 especially in this Case, that it deserves to be
 written in Letters of Gold, and yet the Prepara-
 tion of it is most simple and easy, as all good
 Medicines are.

*Rx Olei Olivæ ʒviij, olei Vitrioli optimè recti-
 ficati ʒij, optimè misceantur in Vase vitreo, colo aperto
 & Statim fiat Balsamum rubicundissimum.*

IF the *Oleum Vitrioli* be not exactly well rec-
 tified and very strong, they will not mix ; but if
 it be, they will immediately be converted into a
 Balsam as thick as Treacle, and after it has stood
 a Month or six Weeks, it will become of the
 Consistence of *Lucatully's* Balsam, with a greyish
 Coat on the top. I have already communicated
 this to many People, and receiv'd thanks for it
 from several parts of *England*.

BESIDES the foremention'd Balsam, the fol-
 lowing *Lixivium* is an admirable thing ; I have
 known it do wonders sometimes : But I am afraid
 it is not so much to be relied on as the Balsam
 is, though by the Use of it alone I have known
 Gouts of half a Year's standing cured.

*Rx Urinæ vaccæ lbiv, bulliatur parum, tunc adde
 Salis*

alis Marini ℥iij. & iterum bullianter donec sal dissolvitur, cum hoc Lixivio, optime foveantur Partes Marini affectæ, relinquendo in partes pannum laneum calidum, ter duplicatum, in Lixivio madefacto & Liquore cum manibus fortiter expresso.

‘ Let this be repeated Morning and Evening,
‘ till the Pain is abated and gone.

‘ For near these two Years I have not at all
‘ used the *Lixivium*, but always relied either on
‘ the Balsam, or one of the following Medicines :
‘ And to People whose Skins are very tender, I
‘ have chose rather to use one of the following
‘ Medicines than the Balsam; and in some Cases
‘ where the Pains have been extreme, and the Tone
‘ of the Parts much spoiled, I have made use of
‘ both, first the Formentation, and then the Em-
‘ brocation, applying afterwards a warm Flannel
‘ Cloth.

The Fomentation.

Rx Flor. Sambuci, Chamomillæ, an. m. j. flor. Anthos, Lavendulæ an. mss. Aceti Vini albi, vel Pomor. Sylvest. ℥iij. Infunde clausè & calidè in vase terreo vitriato, per horas tres, & coletur; cum Colaturâ foveantur partes affectæ bis in die, superponendo pannum laneum.

The Embrocation.

Rx Ol. Vitrioli Dulc. per digest. fact. 3j, spir. Vini Com. 3viij. m. f. mixtura, cum quâ embrocentur partes affectæ manè & serò, super ponendo pannum laneum.

‘ NEITHER of these Things will relax the Tone
‘ of the Parts, nor repel the Morbifick Matter ;
‘ but will mortify and correct the one, and con-
‘ firm the Tone and Texture of the other.

G

‘ TILL

‘ TILL the Violence of the Pain is somewhat
 ‘ abated, I every Night give an Opiate, either in
 ‘ a Liquid or Solid Form. As for instance.

Rx *Aq. Lactis Alex.* ℥ij, *Mirabilis* ℥iij, *Syr. Papan-*
veris rhead. ℥ss, *Laud. Liquid. gutt,* xx, xxx, *vel*
xl. Ol. Sulphur. per Camp. gut. aliquot, ad acidum
saporem, f. Haust. horâ somni assumend. vel.

Rx *Theriac. Androm.* ℥ij *Tartar. Vitriol.* ℥ss, *Laud.*
Opiati gr. ij. m. f. Bolus horâ somni assumend. vel.

Rx *Diacodij* ℥j, ℥ss, *vel* ℥ij *Olei Sulphur per Camp.*
q. s. ad moderatam aciditatem, cap. horâ decubitus.

‘ THE Dose of *Opiates* may be greater or less,
 ‘ according as People have been accustom’d
 ‘ to take them; for the more People have
 ‘ been us’d to take *Opiates*, the larger quan-
 ‘ tity they require.

‘ I use *Opiates* on no other score, than to gain
 ‘ time, to stupify and blunt the Senses, till other
 ‘ Medicines can take place: Tho’ very frequently,
 ‘ nay for the most part, I have no occasion to use
 ‘ them at all.

‘ AND if People will but be perswaded to omit
 ‘ the Use of them, their Fits will always be the
 ‘ shorter; and when they are off, will leave them
 ‘ much more vigorous and strong than when *Opiates*
 ‘ are used. And therefore of late, I have with all
 ‘ imaginable Industry endeavour’d totally to avoid
 ‘ them.

‘ DURING this time, I forbid the Use of Milk,
 ‘ and all Milk Meats, they being very pernicious;
 ‘ but once a Day I allow a moderate Meal of any
 ‘ Meat of very easy Digestion, if their Stomachs
 ‘ crave it: Otherwise order them to eat sometimes
 ‘ Water-gruel, or Barly-gruel, and sometimes
 ‘ Chicken

‘ Chicken, or Veal-Broth; and in every Porrenger
 ‘ of either of the said Things, instead of common
 ‘ Salt, to put about a quarter of an Ounce of
 ‘ *Cremor Tartar*, [or else acidulate it with Juice of
 ‘ Orange or Lemmon.]

‘ WHEN the Violence of the Distemper is in
 ‘ some measure abated, which in some People will
 ‘ be in a short time, in others a longer, according as
 ‘ Nature is more or less debilitated, and the Mat-
 ‘ ter of the Distemper more or less: I say, when
 ‘ the Violence of the Distemper is abated, then the
 ‘ foregoing Method must be alter’d, and the fol-
 ‘ lowing Medicines us’d.

Rx Lapidis Hæmatitis ℥ss, Cremoris Tartari ℥j, Olei Saffaph. Gut. 40. m. f. Pulv in 4 or chartulas distribuend. cap. j, primò mane & horâ decubitus, in Cochlear. Syrup. Balsam. superbibendo Haust. infusionis sequentis.

Rx Rad. Bardanæ siccæ. ℥iv, Baccar. Juniper. ℥iij, sem. Bardanæ, Fraxini an. ℥iij, Lign. Saffaphr. ℥ss, Aq. Font. bullientis ℔v. Infunde clause & calidè per horas sex, & coletur. Colaturæ singul. libris duabus, adde Elix. Sulphuris ℥ij, m.

‘ THESE Things will cause gentle and easy E-
 ‘ vacuations, correct the Luxuriant Alkalious
 ‘ Particles, and confirm the Tone of the Parts.

‘ INSTEAD of the foregoing Medicines, I
 sometimes give these which follow.

Rx Cinnabaris fact. com. optimè levigat. ℥ss, Gum. Guaiaci ℥iij, Conf. Cynosbati ℥iss, Syr. sambuci q. s. f. Elect. cap. quant. Nucis Moschatæ primò manè & horâ decubitus, superbibendo ℥vj vel viij. Infusionis sequentis.

Rx Rad. Bardanæ siccāt. ℥iv, Baccar. Juniperi ℥iij, Bardanæ, Fraxini an. ℥ss, Ligni Sassapar. ℥vj, Aq. font. bull. ℔v, Infunde clausē & calidè per horas sex, & Coletur, Colaturæ libris duabus adde sp. Ligni Guaiaci optimè rectificati ℥ss, m.

THESE Medicines as well as the former, will
 ‘ cause plentiful and easy Evacuations, without
 ‘ weakning the Patient, or pausing the Appetite;
 ‘ and tho’ sometimes they work briskly, yet at
 ‘ the same time the Patient will gather Strength.
 ‘ Now according to the best of my Observations,
 ‘ all that is requir’d in the Cure of a Chronical Di-
 ‘ stemper, is to cause plentiful Evacuations with-
 ‘ out weakning the Patient; which intention the
 ‘ foresaid Medicines will seldom or never fail to
 ‘ answer: And I do not question, but whoever
 ‘ shall think fit to try them, will find I say no
 ‘ more than Truth.

‘ IF the Medicines given at the first beginning
 ‘ of a Fit, do at any time make People go to Stool
 ‘ too often, I then order them to drink freely of
 ‘ an Infusion of Oak-bark, which greatly confirms
 ‘ the Tone of Animal Substances. As,

Rx Cort. Querci siccāt. & contus. ℥iv, Aq. Font. tepid. ℔iij, Infunde per noctem, & Coletur.

THIS last Method differs from that followed in the former Prescriptions, almost as much as Night does from Day, or Black from White: Yet some Physicians cry up the one, some the other, and some again say (which is very probable) that neither of them is worth a Farthing. From hence the Reader may judge of the great certainty the Learned Physicians are in as to the Method of curing the Gout.

IF I should leave off here, and insinuate as if there

there were no other Methods known by which the *Gout* has been cured, I should wrong the Faculty of Physick. *Salmuth* tells us of one that was Cur'd by a fright: The Patient having his Feet and Hands cover'd with a *Poultice* made of *Turnips*, *Flower* and *Milk*, and being left in his Chair in a low Room, was, whilst his Servants were all gone into the Garden, assaulted by a *Sow*, who finding the Door open, and invited by the smell of the *Cataplasm*, came to devour it; and striving to do so, flung the sick Man, and the Chair to the Ground, and put him into such a fright, that our Author tells us, that very Day his Pains decreas'd, and continu'd lessening by degrees, till at length they wholly left him, without ever returning to trouble him any more.

Petrus Borellus advises the *Gouty* Patient to let young Puppies lie with him: For, says he, they'll contract the Distemper, and the Patient will be wonderfully reliev'd.

I have met with two other Methods, which 'tis pity to deprive the Reader from. The first is of one *Lewis Noel*, a Surgeon of *Geneva*, that had long been afflicted with the *Gout*. When he was laid up of a Fit, comes in a Madwoman, who catching hold of his Feet, hit one against the other, with all the Strength she had, till some Body came to his Assistance and turned her out of Doors; he never afterwards was troubled with the *Gout*, tho' he lived till he was almost Ninety. The other is what *Michael Doringius*, a Surgeon of *Breslaw*, relates of a Physician who was a *Knight*, and bargain'd with an Inn-keeper his Host for 300 Florins to Cure him of the *Gout*. Having taken a Note under the Patient's Hand, the Doctor orders him to set his Feet upon a Block; and having his Servants, two or three stout Fellows by to hold him in that Posture, he takes a Hammer, and with half

half a dozen good Spikes, nails him to the Block. When he had done, he took Horse, and left his Host a roaring. The *Knight* in the mean time enquir'd how Matters went, and after three Years, when he heard the *Gout* was not return'd, came back and demanded his Pay.

SUCH merry Stories as these are plentifully intermix'd with the Labours of the Learned, but he that looks for Things really Beneficial and to be depended upon in the Distemper I speak of, must go without them; which has made me often wonder why the Gentlemen of the Faculty should think light of, or decry any Medicines found out by others, to be useful in the *Gout*, when they are conscious, that as to the Cure of it, none of them have writ any thing to the Purpose. The Observations indeed of the Sagacious Dr. *Musgrave*, are (as I have said once already) very useful in the Practice of Physick: To give him his due, it must be confess'd, that without meddling with frivolous Disputes, either in refuting the *Systems* of others, or trumping up new ones of his own, he has had *Nature* for his Guide, and *Reason* for his Companion, and his Prescriptions are every where pertinent and judicious; but then he has said nothing of the *Gout* as it is a primary Distemper, and only treated of those *Gouts* that are either Symptomatick or Anomalous: That is, when the *Gout* succeeds and has its Origin from any other Distemper, he teaches what regard in the Cure of it must be had to that Distemper from which it was deriv'd; and when on the other Hand the *Miasma Arthriticum* invades the Trunk it self, and there personates various Distempers, he gives Directions how to chase it from within, and make it return upon the Joints, which latter, instead of *Curing*, is the Art of *Procuring*, or giving the *Gout*; and what the ingenious Dr. *Baynard* says of Dr. *Musgrave*,

grave, That he has said of the Gout all that can be said of it, can in my Opinion admit of no other Interpretation, than that the primary Gout, of which he has not spoke one Syllable, is not to be meddled with, because among the most candid Physicians it is counted Incurable.

HONEST Dr. Sydenham, who knew and had both read and felt as much of the Distemper as any Body, ingenuously confess'd, that he could not Cure it. And there are but few Authors to be met with that have treated of the Gout, in whom to your Comfort, you shall not find the known Hexameter,

Tollere Nodosam nescit Medicina Podagram.

*All th' Art of Physick cannot rout.
The stubborn Pains of Knotty Gout.*

BUT notwithstanding Dr. Sydenham, and others, both before and after him, have declared, that they could not Cure the Gout; it must not be understood from thence, that it is an incurable Distemper, since it is evidently known, that many have been Cured of it, and to demonstrate the possibility of Curing it, more especially if taken in time, I shall refer the Reader to the third and last Chapter, wherein he will find many undeniable instances of Cures, and some of them very remarkable. But before I end this Chapter, I will relate another uncommon Method of Curing the Gout; and which, because it is real, and has something extraordinary in it, I will transcribe *Verbatim*, as I have found it related in a certain *Treatise*; and it is by Burning the Part affected with the *Moxa*.

No less a Man than the great *Hippocrates*, the Father of Physick, was the first Inventor of it; for in his
Trea-

Treatise of Diseases, he says; ' If the Pain continues obstinate in any one Part, and cannot be expell'd by Medicines; in whatever Part it is, you must Burn it with Crude *Flax*. And speaking of the *Gout*, he says, ' The Disease is indeed long and grievous, but not mortal; but if the Pain remains in the Toes, burn them above the Joints with Crude *Flax*. This uncouth Practice had been neglected many Ages, and was almost buried in oblivion among the *Europeans*; but in *China* and *Japan*, it seems this Practice is, and has been time out of Mind in great repute, not only in the *Gout*, but all manner of Distempers; and the first that reviv'd it among us, was one *Hermon Busschof*, of whom I have made mention in some of the foregoing Pages. This Gentleman was a Minister at *Batavia*, in the Service of the *Dutch East-India Company*. He was much troubled with the *Gout*, and having in one Fit, pass'd five or six Weeks in such excessive Pains in his Knees and Feet, that in spite of his Teeth, they sometimes extorted Tears from his Eyes, and keeping him in a manner always sleepless, consum'd his Flesh as well as Strength; an *Indian* Doctress freed him in less than half an Hour from his Torments, by burning the Place affected with a certain *Indian* Moss. He counted the Benefit he had received extraordinary, and having found by many Experiments made there, that the Operation still met with the same success, he wrote a *Treatise* of it in *Dutch*, for the Use of his Country Men, and sent over a quantity of the Moss, and some Matches to kindle it with, to his Son at *Utrecht*, to be sold, if any would be persuaded to use them.

THIS *Treatise*, which has been translated into *English* near Sixty Years ago, gives a very particular Account of that Operation, and tells us, that in the *Indies*, they have a soft and downy or woolly Substance, made by a very skilful Preparation of the

a certain dried *Herb*, which when rightly prepared is like Cotton, and by them call'd *Moxa*; this Down with their Thumb and Fore-finger they form into a Pellet of the bigness of a Pea, but of a Pyramidical Figure. Some put the Cotton of the purify'd Herb in a Paper, and roll it with their flat Palm, that so the Wool may be close and equally Compact; from which they cut pieces about twice as big as a Writing-pen: These they lay on the Place affected, (when they have wet it with their Finger moistened with their *Spittle*) and with little *Aromatick* Sticks made for that Purpose, set fire to them; for the Matter is easily Combustible, and the *Chinois* carry it about them in Tinder-Boxes. When this little Turret is fir'd, the gentle Flame turns it not all to ashes, but leaves a little Segment of it in the Base; for tho' the greatest part of the Moisture that is drawn out of the suffering Place, flies away in fume, yet it is impossible but some of it must be suck'd up into the burning Pellet, which so moistens it, that it cannot be all converted into Ashes, therefore it draws the *Epidermis* with no Violence, nor raises any Blisters, but causes only a little grey Speck, tho' the Pellet be divers times successively kindled upon the same Place. The burning of one Pellet lasts about the time of telling fifty.

AFTER the Operation, they lay a little beaten Leek upon the *Eschar*, and over that one of the outermost Coats of the same Leek moistened in the Mouth, which like a Plaister keeps the beaten Leek upon the *Eschar*: This being taken off together some 24 Hours after, more or less, you'll see the little *Eschar* disposed to Separation, appearing to have round about it a Circle of clear Skin, which sometimes also rises to a Wound or Blister. Great Care must be taken that no severe Means, or any force be used to these *Eschars*; for great Pain may thereby be occasioned, and therefore they use no-

thing but warm Plantain-leaves to make the *Eschars* fall off, patiently staying till they fall off by that means, and the Part heal up ; which is effected by prudent Nature it self if it be for the good of the Part affected : Even when the Eschar seems to be loose and hangs double in the little Wound, it is not to be touch'd, for the longer the Wounds remain open, the greater Benefit they are of ; not that they are to be chang'd into Issues by putting in Peas or Pellets. They keep them open by laying warm Plantain-leaves upon them with the rough side to the Skin. Note, that the Leaves must not be warm'd in Water, but by laying them on glowing Wood-coals, where they must lie till you see them begin to fall in ; then they are to be taken off, and roll'd stiff together betwixt the Palms of the Hands, and then to be unroll'd again and displaced, being yet warm and moist, and so laid on the Eschar : continuing this till it be time to heal up the Wound ; when the Leaf being prepar'd again after the former manner, is to be laid on with the smooth side to the Skin : For as the rough side of the Leaves keeps open, so the other heals the Wound. Fresh Leaves are to be put on twice in 24 Hours, and kept from falling off by some Bandage or other ; or if the burnt Places cannot endure the Use of Bandage, a Plaister of *Diapalma* may be laid over the Leaves to keep 'em upon the *Eschar*.

Tho' these Directions are very plain, no Body ought to undertake this Operation, but such as are well qualified for it. The Operator must not be of an unweildy Body, have a good sight, steady and dry, no trembling nor sweaty Hands, for else he will not be able to give the Pellets their due Shape. He ought exactly to know the very Seat of the *Gouty* Pain, without which the Operation is for the most part fruitless, and if the Application be made but an Inch wide from the very Part that

is in Pain, it would not have the desired Effect. Where the Pain is very violent, and the *Gouty* Limb by the afflux'd Humour not much swell'd, the Inflammation manifestly directs to the very Seat of the Pain; and in this Case one may easily see the genuine *Gout* or Wind Tumour, by taking notice of a little Distention, and standing out of the Skin, appearing like a small Pustule; on the extent Head of which the burning is to be perform'd. But as the Seat of the *Gout* is not so visible where Persons are first attack'd with that Distemper, and those also that are subject to a great afflux of Humours, it will behove the Operator to be very cautious in finding out the true Seat of the Pain, that so he may not put the Patient to unnecessary Torment. And therefore he must with his Fore-finger, feel so long upon, or about the Place where the Patient complains of most Pain, until by the Patient's greatest Sense he finds out the true Place; which to avoid all Mistake, he must touch again and again, and so perform the Operation accordingly.

THE Preparation of this *Moxa* is kept as a great Secret in the *Indies*, says *Busschhof*, and is not to be made in *Europe*, but might be sent for by the Directors of the *East-India* Company out of *China*. The same he says of the *Aromatick* Sticks, which yield a very pleasing Smell when kindled. They are very useful to keep the Patients and Standers-by, as well as the Operator from the ungrateful and offensive Smell which the *Gouty* Damps emit, when by the burning *Moxa* they are forced to evaporate; especially if it be consider'd what ill the Smell of such stinking Vapours may cause in our Bodies.

THE best *Moxa*, is of a fine grey Colour, well scented, and as soft as fine Wool; which last good Quality is chiefly to be minded, for when it is

very soft, it is always good, tho' the Colour and Scent should be somewhat decay'd; but that which is hard and stubborn is unfit for burning.

THIS is in Substance what *Herman Buschof* has left us concerning the *Indian Moxa*, and the Operation to be perform'd with it; which has been since, for the greatest part confirmed by Dr. *Ten-Rhine*, a *Dutch* Physician, (of whom likewise I have spoke before, and) who after long Travels thro' *China* and *Japan*, wrote a *Treatise* on the same Subject; in which he says, That to make the *Moxa*, the *Indians* take the Tops or smaller Leaves of Broad-leav'd *Mugwort*; when they are dry they rub 'em, and casting away the Stalks and other Rubbish, keep only the Down for Use.

No sooner was this new Method of Cure publish'd, but it was made use of by several Persons in *England* and *Holland*, not altogether without Success, and among others, Sir *William Temple* when he resided at the *Hague*, tried the Experiment upon himself; as may be seen in his *Miscellanies*, p. 209. where he tells us, ' That when the Pain in
' his great Toe was very Violent, and he in five
' Days had not been able to stir his Foot, but as
' it was lifted, he was suddenly reliev'd by the
' *Moxa*, and walked half a dozen turns about the
' Room without Pain or Trouble, to the great
' Surprize of those that were about him, as well as
' his own. As for the Pain (says he) of the burning it self, the first time is sharp, so that a Man
' may be allowed to complain: I resolv'd that I
' would not, but that I would count to a certain
' Number as the best Measure how long it lasted.
' I told six-score and four as fast as I could; and
' when the Fire of the *Moxa* was out, all Pain and
' Burning was over. The second time was not
' near

‘ near so sharp as the first, and the third a great
 ‘ deal less than the second. The Wound was not
 ‘ raw as I expected, but look’d only scorch’d and
 ‘ black; and I had rather endure the whole trou-
 ‘ ble of the Operation, than half a quarter of an
 ‘ hours Pain of the *Gout*, in the Degree I felt it the
 ‘ first whole Night.

THE Gentleman from whom this is transcri-
 bed, gives an Account also how the *Moxa* remo-
 ved a Fit, of the *Gout* from Monsieur *Serinchamps*,
 the Duke of *Lorraine*’s Envoy then at the *Hague*,
 as likewise how, almost at the same time, one of
 his Maids, who was almost grown desperate with
 the Tooth-ach and want of sleep upon it, had
 been immediately cured by burning the *Moxa* up-
 on the great Vein, under the Ear. But notwith-
 standing those Successes, the *Moxa*, whatever the
 Reason is, has never been in great esteem among
 us: What Dr. *Sydenham* said of it, I think was
 very judiciously spoke. ‘ The burning of the Part
 ‘ affected (says he) may be useful for mitigating
 ‘ the Pain, the most spirituous Part of the Mor-
 ‘ bifick Matter cast off upon the Joints, being
 ‘ drawn out by it: But the Benefit obtain’d by
 ‘ this Means, because it does not any way Cure
 ‘ Indigestion, the Antecedent Cause of the *Gout*,
 ‘ must needs be very short and fading, and to be
 ‘ used only when the *Gout* is beginning, for when
 ‘ the *Gout*, as it sometimes happens, is turned
 ‘ inwards, either by its long Continuance, or by
 ‘ an unseasonable and undue use of Medicines,
 ‘ and so afflicts the Patient rather with *Sickness*,
 ‘ *Gripes*, and a great many other Symptoms
 ‘ of this kind than with Pain, I suppose that
 ‘ no sober Man will think that Fire is to be
 ‘ used.

AND that the Pain is not always remov’d so
 easily as it was in Sir *William Temple*, we may
 learn

learn from *Herman Buschof* himself, who suffer'd the Burning twenty times before the Pain was gone; and *Dr. Ten Rhine*, who tells us the Burning in weaker Places is commonly reiterated three or four times; but in other Places, if the Patient be strong, and the Vapours lie deep; thirty, nay above fifty times.

By this we see, that how pleas'd soever, any are, by having the *Gout*, as a means to secure them, as they think, from other Distempers, there is none of them, but are desirous of being releas'd from a *Fit* when it is upon them, and will undergo any Method, and endure almost any Torment, even burning their Flesh, to have Ease under the wholesome discipline of it; which makes good what I at first said, that *they who are afflicted with the Gout, would do almost any thing to be freed from it.*

C H A P. III.

Shews, That there is a safe and sure Cure for the
GOUT.

Whatever has been said, concerning the Cause, and Effects of the *Gout*, the Cure of it, is what all People troubled with it, are hearkening after; but before I take notice, by what method or means it is, that the *Gout* is to be Cur'd, it will be proper to say something concerning *Spicificks*, a name or term given to such Medicines, whose Operation are not within the compass of our Reason to be accounted for.

WHEN the *Aristotelian* and other Schools had, for many Ages, captivated Man's Understanding, and given the Name of *Occult Quality* to every thing

thing that was not obvious to their outward Senses, nothing certainly could be more charming to Men of Thought and Speculation than the *Cartesian* Philosophy, which by teaching Men how to form probable Conjectures about every thing observable in created Beings, gave them a delectable Insight into many mysterious Operations of Nature. But such is the Condition of Mortals, that in this World there is no Good, but what has its opposite Evil; and this *Gaiety* of Speculation, as well as *Freedom* of thinking, which should have only put Men upon the Search after Knowledge, the true end of Philosophy, have inspir'd many with so much Vanity, and such ridiculous Notions of the Strength and Self-sufficiency of their Reason, that forgetting the Shallowness of human Capacity, what they could not comprehend, they have often refus'd to admit as Fact, tho' they have seen it before their own Eyes.

IT is this Self-conceit of Ingenious Men that has made so many deny the Existence of *Specifick* Medicines, even whilst they were receiving the Benefit of them; which made the great *Boyle*, (to humour the Idol of the Age, *Reasoning*) when he was convinc'd of the certainty of an Experiment, wrack his Invention for Methods after which it was possible that Nature might have acted in the Production of it, as knowing that the Speculative World would relish no Truth, unless it was likewise made palatable to their Reason.

BUT tho' the Illustrious *Chymist* I nam'd, has very ingeniously reconcil'd the Existence of *Specificks* to the *Mechanical* and *Corpuscular* Philosophy, and thinks that in time the Industry and Sagacity of Men, will be able to discover *Intelligible* Causes of most of those Qualities that now pass for *Occult*, and among them of many of the *Specifick* Virtues ascrib'd to Medicines; yet on the other hand he
fears

fears much, that Men will not be successful in tracing out the true and immediate Causes of those good Effects of some Remedies that depend upon such fine and uncommon Textures, and such latent and oddly guided Motions: But whether we can give Reasons for it or not; it is certain, that *Opium* generally causes Sleep; that a few Grains of *Cantharides* inwardly given, leaving other Parts unmolested, work upon the *Bladder* and *Urinary* Passages with an uncommon Force; and that the *Peruvian Bark* well administered, seldom fails of Curing intermitting Fevers.

WHAT can be more unfathomable for our Understanding, than that a Drachm of such a stony Substance as *Ostiacolla*, taken at the Mouth, should be of that Efficacy in the breeding of a *Callous* to solder together the Parts of a broken Bone? Yet this is so well attested by daily Experience, and the Writings of eminent Men, that it would be a Folly to doubt of it. Nay so visible are the Effects of this Stone, that several, and among them that expert and judicious Surgeon, *Fabricius Hildanus*, give us a caution of using it but sparingly in young and vigorous Patients, lest it breed too great a *Callous*, of which there are some notable Instances. Now if after all this, a Man should refuse to administer this Stone to a Patient that wanted it, only because he did not understand which way the Medicine could reach the Bones, I think he ought to have his own broke.

‘ I do not (says the Sagacious Boyle) by a *Specifick*, understand a Medicine that will Cure the
 ‘ Disease it is good for infallibly, and in all Persons
 ‘ that take it alike, for I confess I never yet met
 ‘ with any such Remedy. Nor do I by *Specifick*
 ‘ understand a Medicine, that almost like a Charm,
 ‘ works only by some latent and unaccountable
 ‘ Property, without the Assistance of any known
 ‘ Quality;

' Quality ; as *Purgative, Diuretick, Sudorifick, &c.*
 ' to be found in other Medicines : but by *Specifick*
 ' I mean in this Discourse such a Medicine as very
 ' often, if not most commonly does very conside-
 ' rably and better than ordinary Medicines, re-
 ' lieve the Patient, whether by quite curing, or
 ' much lessening his Disease, and which acts prin-
 ' cipally upon the Account of some Property or
 ' peculiar Vertue ; so that if it has any manifest
 ' Quality that is Friendly, yet the Good it does
 ' is greater than can reasonably be ascrib'd to the
 ' Degree it has of that manifest Quality, as *Hot,*
 ' *Cold, Bitter, Sudorifick, &c.*

O T H E R S speaking of *Specificks*, say, such a
 one comes under that Denomination, as has a pecu-
 liar Vertue against some one Disease, and answers
 all Indications of Cure, how differently soever cir-
 cumstantiated with Symptoms, or how disguis'd
 soever under the Appearances of other Affects,
 yet the *Modus agendi* a Secret, as usually procuring
 no certain, or sometimes sensible Evacuation of the
 Morbifick Matter ; and that the asserting such
 or such a Medicine Cures *Specifically*, is in
 truth no more than to say, *it does it because it*
does it.

I N some of the first of these Pages, I have
 hinted at a pair of Medicines, which I have found
 of stupendious Use in the Cure of the *Gout*. And
 having perform'd what I there promis'd, I shall
 now examine whether, according to the Definition,
 which the noble Author I nam'd last, gives of
Specificks, the Medicines I make use of, may de-
 servedly claim that Title or not ; assuring the Read-
 er that I shall say nothing of them but what by
 often reiterated Experiments I have known them to
 perform.

B U T before I proceed any further, I must here
 acquaint my Readers, that the Effects, which such

numbers of People I shall by and by name, have found by the internal Medicine, I have been all along speaking about, was then prepared in the form of a *Drink*, but the quantity of it, which every Patient, in a *Fit*, was oblig'd to Swallow in so short a time, as was limited, not suiting the Palates or Stomachs of but a few of the many, who wanted relief by it. I well consider'd, that to bring the Efficacy of the Ingredients the said *Drink* was prepared of, into a narrower compass, would be much more pleasing to the Patient, as well as less tiresome, than to drink 5 or 6 Pints a Day of the *Drink*, as those who expected Relief by it, was obliged to do, more especially as it would not only fully but better answer the end of Easing and Curing them, than the *Drink* could do; and accordingly I compleated my Design to my pleasure and satisfaction, having made it into the form of a *Bolus*, and so as that it need not be taken oftener than two or three times a Day, and but for 3, 4, or 5 Days neither, in the most severe *Fit* that is: And it is now a Medicine (I can assure the Reader) so pleasant, easy, and agreeable to take, that those who us'd to take the *Drink*, tho' having been always releas'd of a *Fit* by it, yet prefer the *Bolus* before it, allowing it to be of quicker, and greater Effects, and do recommend it as such. And upon my considering also, that as the *Gouty* humour, when in Fluxion, could reach no further than to the extremities of the Joints, I made divers trials of an external Application at the same time, to wit, a *Balsam*, which by its relaxing and opening the Pores of the pained Part, and perspiring, or breathing out the pent-in Humours thro' them, never fail'd to give safe and present ease, to the Patient, tho' in the utmost extremity; and which, with the assistance of the *Bolus*'s, brought, (even to admiration) that *Fit*, to a Period.

B U T

BUT as three Editions of this Book, under the Title of the *Attila* of the *Gout*, have been long since sold off, and that the benefit found, was by the *Drink* I have mention'd therein. I could by no means in this Edition, alter the course of the Certificates, Letters, and Accounts given of its Success, without doing Injustice either to the People, or my self, and shall therefore be oblig'd to insert them again, word for word, as they stand in the last Edition; but whatever they contain, or has been said therein of the *Drink*; the *Bolus*, I say, herein recommended, will be found of the same and better Effects, and the Reader may depend, upon what is here asserted concerning it.

EVERY Fit of the *Gout*, is Nature's Favour to the Patient, whereby she critically disburthens herself of those Peccant Humours heap'd up, which if retain'd would be injurious to the Body; but as she can throw them no farther off, as said before, than to the Extremities of the Joints, where having no Vent, they there display their Tyranny, tho' to much less hurt than elsewhere, after a manner the Patient can best tell: Now what Medicine will incorporate with, and obtund in a friendly way, the Acrimony of those Humours so pent in, must necessarily appease their raging Impetuosity; and if properly turned into another Channel, and evacuated when so diluted and overcome, not fail of bringing that Fit to a Period; which is yet no more than helping Nature to do that, which of herself she is not able to perform either so surely, or so quickly.

OF such Prevalency is this *Bolus*, that no sooner is the Blood, and consequently the Humours impregnated with it, but the Patient finds Ease: The most torturing Pains, in incipient Fits more especially, are alleviated by it in three or four Hours, and the Fit totally remov'd, in a few Days: But

those of a longer duration, as they must have weakened the Parts more, by the continued afflux of Humours upon them, will of consequence require some little more time. All the sensible Operation it has, is gently by Urine, and transpiration, besides keeping the Bowels soluble, and by chance, if Humours more than ordinary abound, giving a Stool or two a Day, with which the *Gouty* Matter is eliminated, so as to be perceiv'd by the Patient, while it is operating upon him.

IT is an acceptable Medicine to take, and far from being nauseous or disagreeable to the Stomach, it pleasingly warms it, strengthens its Tone, defends and frees it from the *Gouty* Assaults, creates an Appetite, and helps Digestion. Dr. Sydenham says, ' Whatever assists Nature in duly performing her Offices, whether in comforting the Stomach that it may rightly concoct the Food, or the Blood, that it may assimilate the Chyle unto it ; or the solid Parts, that they may the better convert to their proper Substance the Juices design'd for their Nourishment and Increase, or what ever preserves the various Organs of Excretion, and the Emunctories of the Body, in such a State as that they may be able to discharge duly and orderly the Excrements of each part, conduce to the answering the Intention of Cure, be the Method or Medicine what it will.

THESE Qualities, or at least most of them I am well satisfied the Medicine I recommend is endued with ; for besides what I have said of it, it corroborates the Bowels, comforts and strengthens both Brain and Nerves, corrects, tempers, and sweetens all undue Sharpnesses of the Blood, preserves its Texture, and invigorates it when languid ; and in fine, as it assists Nature in every due Secretion, cannot but be friendly to the *Animal* and
Vital

Vital Functions. Here I expect that the Learned Methodist who is frighten'd at the Name of *Specifick*, will tell me that he cannot conceive how a *Diuretick* should have so many good Qualities besides. Him I shall answer in the Words of the *Experimental Philosopher* I often mention'd.

‘ I know, says he, there have been and are
 ‘ still *Dogmatical* Physicians, that upon the Prin-
 ‘ ciples as they pretend of the *School-Philosophy*,
 ‘ reject all Medicinal Virtues that they think not re-
 ‘ ducible to manifest Qualities ; and who, tho’
 ‘ they can Reason Learnedly on a Disease, yet ha-
 ‘ ving not thoroughly consider’d the nature of it,
 ‘ and the method of Cure, fall far short, even of
 ‘ a mere Emperick, who practices only by Expe-
 ‘ rience, without any foundation of Learning ;
 ‘ so that it is not the being a Learned Philosopher,
 ‘ or an accurate Anatomist, that entitles a Man to
 ‘ be a great Physician. But of such *Galen* some-
 ‘ where justly complains that they deny Matters of
 ‘ Fact, or assign very incompetent Causes of the
 ‘ Effects they pretend to explain. And for my
 ‘ part I am so far from believing these Men capa-
 ‘ ble of giving sufficient Reasons of the more hid-
 ‘ den Properties of Medicines, that I am not apt to
 ‘ think them able by their Principles to give clear
 ‘ and particular Explications, even of the more
 ‘ easie and familiar Virtues of Simples. That suc-
 ‘ cessful Practitioner, Dr. *Radcliffe*, never pretend-
 ‘ ed to any of these Qualifications, nay, took a
 ‘ Pleasure to disown his Knowledge in them ; and
 ‘ yet who in his time so happy to strike at the
 ‘ Root of a Distemper ! and it is the part of a
 ‘ Physician to assist Nature, by observing nicely
 ‘ the various Steps she takes to repulse the Enemy.
 ‘ *Natura curat morbos*, says *Celsus*.

‘ I do not pretend to trace the Medicine I speak
 of thro’ every Cranny it passes, nor to account for
 every

every part of its Operation. Yet I must say, that it should perform what is said of it, is no Mystery, when the Principles of it are consider'd and compar'd with those of the Disease. But it is for this reason that I call it a *Specifick* : I am satisfied, that the Effects of it are known by many, and so well attested that the most Scrupulous shall not be able reasonably to doubt of it, as I shall shew hereafter. The Violence of the Pain to those that take it, seldom last an hour after the first two or three Doses, and if they continue it, no Fit above four or five Days at furthest. What I say here, is of them that use it whilst the Fit is upon them. But as the *Gout* generally gives some warning of its Approach beforehand, if a Patient be provided with this Medicine, and takes it in time he need never fear a Fit ; I don't mean that it will hinder Nature in her kind Intent, (which is stopping the Fit, the most dangerous Attempt imaginable) but assist her so, as that those very Humours which she is freeing herself from, are as fast as they are seperated, turned out of the Body, which would otherwise rush into the Joints ; and if by that means the Patient is safely secur'd from the great Pain and Fatigue the Fit would have occasion'd, with the same or greater Advantage to his Health and Limbs than his enduring it could be to him, I think it is doing him a great piece of Service. Gentlemen when they are at ease, can seldom be persuaded to the Use of Medicines ; but whoever continues this *Bolus* whilst he is free from the Assaults of this Distemper, or takes it but for a few Days, Spring and Fall, shall find that the Invasions of the *Gout*, are not only retarded and kept off, but the rooted Disposition in the Body, tending to breed *Goutish* Humours, and a natural Weakness of the Joints, are gradually and perfectly taken away by it ; Dropical and other concomitant Disorders from a
 Blood

Blood rendred languid by the Disease prevented, and a much better and more lasting State of Health, and Vigour establish'd.

IN strong People and where the *Gout* is recent or of no long standing, what I said last will be soon perceiv'd : But in those where the Distemper is inveterate, and seems to convert all the Nourishment into the *Gouty* Matter, to have the same Effects, longer time, as I have said before, is required, and not only a more constant Use of the Medicine, but likewise a regularity in Diet, or at leastwise Abstinence from Intemperance are to be complied with ; it not being to be supposed, that when the Disease is so grown to a Habit, the Constitution of the Body can be changed, and the whole Man renew'd by a slight and momentary Alteration of the Blood and Humours : In these antiquated *Gouts* may well be applied, what Sir *William Temple*, who, tho' no profess'd Physician, was a Man of universal Learning as well as sublime Sense, thought of the *Gout* in general, *that nothing was so proper to cure it, as what had Power to change the whole Mass of Blood ; and whoever, says he, thinks of having that done without great Temperance also, had better endure it with Patience.* Rheumatisms and wandering *Gouts*, as they proceed, in all Probability, from the same Cause, are eradicated after the same manner, without the help of Bleeding that has been fatal to so many ; it is likewise impossible but this *Bolus* must be of singular Use in many of those *Symptomatick* and *Anomalous Gouts*, of which Dr. *Musgrave* has treated so largely ; because in mixing it self with the Blood and Juices, it attacks wherever it meets with the Wheyish Humour, the *Fomes Morbi*, and wasting it away by degrees, in time wholly clears the Body from it. I know there are many, who following the vulgar Opinion, that
the

the *Gout* is an incurable Distemper, will believe what I say is impossible : But to convince those Unbelievers, I shall once more quote the Noble *Boyle*, that diligent Searcher after Truth, who in his *Experimental Philosophy*, gives us the following Account.

‘ As incurable a Disease (says he) as the radical *Gout* is thought to be, (especially in Patients not very temperate) and as tedious a Course of Physick as one would expect to be requisite to the Cure of it in case it can be Cured ; yet I have been several times visited by an honest Merchant of *Amsterdam*, who was there noted for his Wealth and Skill in *Arte Tinctoriâ*. This Man ten or twelve Years ago, had been for a long time so tormented with the *Gout*, both in Hands and Feet, that his Fit would sometimes vex and confine him for a great part of the Year, and not leave him without Knots as unwelcome Pledges of their Return. But once that he was tortur’d to a degree that made him much pitied, one came and inform’d him of an *Empirick*, who had received from a great *Chymist* that had lodg’d in his House, a *Secret*, with which he had already thoroughly cured many in a short time ; whereupon sending for this Person, and offering him any thing for some Relief, the other refused to take above ten Crowns, which as it seems was the usual Rate for the Cure, and would not receive that neither, till the Reality of it had been evinc’d, by the Patients continuing above six Months well ; accordingly with a very few Doses of a certain *Powder* and *Tincture*, the Merchant was quickly freed, not only from his *Pains*, but from his *Gouty Tophi*. And tho’ he indulg’d himself the Drinking of *Rhenish Wine* very freely yet he never had a Fit since, as himself assur’d me one Morning, when for Exercise sake he walked five or six Miles to see me ; adding that the

‘ the Man that cured him dying suddenly, he
 ‘ never could discover what the *Secret* was where-
 ‘ with so many had been freed from a Disease
 ‘ that does so often mock the Skill of the greatest
 ‘ Doctors.

WHAT I promise of my Medicine falls far short of this; for what is taken of it whilst the Patient is afflicted, serves only to ease the Pain, and remove the present Fit; to retard the ensuing Fits, and free the Patients of the *Gouty* Disposition, requires a more reiterated Use of it after the Fits are over as well as when the Patients labour under them: Neither have I any Examples yet that it has cured any, where the *Gout* has been so knotty and inveterate as that of the *Dutch* Merchant above-mention’d; I mean as to the removing or dissolving of the *Nodes* themselves, for I have had Instances already, that it has taken off the Fits in those that had *Tophi* equally as in others that had them not; and I do affirm, that those who have the knotty *Gout* already, will not grow worse, or have more *Tophi*, if they take my Specifick as directed: I am not so vain as to believe that it will feelingly and visibly dissolve the *Tophus* Swellings, (which *Willis* says, *he that engages to do does but expose himself*) yet I have good reason to think that they will upon a Continuance of it, by degrees waste and grow less; and the more I consider the Nature of it, the more I am induc’d to hope it may in that particular, upon a sedulous Use of it, do beyond what either my self, or those that shall take it may be aware of, especially if Patients would comply with what has been said of Temperance before, and duly consider what so great a Judge in this Distemper as Dr. *Sydenham* was, said of it when it was arriv’d to the highest Degree, viz. ‘ Whatever Method is taken for the Cure of
 ‘ the *Gout*, as it is a chronick Disease, whose
 K Cause

' Cause having passed into an Habit, to the sub-
 ' verting and destroying the pristine and natural
 ' Oeconomy of the Body, especially where the Pa-
 ' tient hath indulg'd himself in Surfeiting and
 ' Drunkenness, neglected his wonted Exercises, and
 ' is worn out by Sloth and Idleness, or by hard
 ' Study, or continual and intense Thinking, or by
 ' some other Errors of Life, must be used constant-
 ' ly and daily with the greatest Diligence ; for the
 ' preternatural Humours that are heap'd up, and
 ' arrived to the highest Degree, do so confound all,
 ' soften the Flesh, and weaken the Joints, that
 ' when they break out, they readily receive the
 ' Humours that fall on them ; and that he that en-
 ' deavours to drive it away by this or that Remedy
 ' or Regimen now and then used, labours in vain ;
 ' because as the Habit is chiefly founded, and
 ' consists as well in the Weakness of all the Diges-
 ' tions, as in the want of the natural Strength of
 ' the particular Parts, both of them must be pro-
 ' vided against, in order to restore them gradually
 ' to their former State ; and to perform this fully
 ' and perfectly, may not seem possible, as any
 ' Habit is difficultly changed, especially in old Peo-
 ' ple, yet the Cure is to be endeavour'd as much
 ' as the Strength and Age will permit, and the
 ' nearer or further off from this Mark the Patient
 ' is, he will more or less avoid the Tyranny of
 ' the *Gout* ; nor can this Intention be answer'd al-
 ' together by Medicine, unless regard be had like-
 ' wise to Diet, and those other things call'd Non-
 ' Naturals, such Persons as think it may, will most
 ' certainly be deceiv'd.

AND that a due observance as to Diet, and
 way of Living, is essentially necessary in the Cure
 of the *Gout*, as Medicine, the experience of one
 Mr. *J. Spranger*, a Gentleman of *Dublin*, and one
 Mr. *W. Clayton* of *Bramford*, who both had been
 long

long afflicted with that Distemper, manifest ; as may be seen by the Letters they sent me as follow.

Dublin, Feb. 2.

S I R,

*Y*OUR Character and Reputation occasions
 ' my writing this, to desire the Favour of your
 ' Judgment in this my Case, tho' at this distance.
 ' I am now Sixty years of Age, and was seiz'd
 ' with the Gout about the 23d. year of my age, and
 ' was so very much afflicted with it, that about 17
 ' years ago, I was hardly able to go about any where,
 ' and used to fall into one Fit of the Gout, before I
 ' recovered my Strength or Limbs from the former
 ' Fit, and believed I should soon be a Cripple when
 ' it got into my Knees and Elbows ; and indeed gave
 ' my self for gone, and as disabled from being ever
 ' capable of going about or following business : But
 ' to the glory of God, I must mention it, I was ad-
 ' vised to try what alteration the abstaining from
 ' flesh and fish might cause in me, which I made a
 ' tryal of, and have continued it for about 16 or 17
 ' years past, and have no thoughts of altering it,
 ' having receiv'd so much benefit by it ; for now the
 ' Fits of the Gout, very seldom return, and fre-
 ' quently do not hold me above a day or two, or a
 ' week at most, and the pain is so little now, that I
 ' have no occasion to cry oh ! when it is upon me, and
 ' both the Distemper and Pain too, seem sensibly to
 ' wear away ; for I can now walk all day long upon
 ' rough Ground without any crimping, and run, and
 ' do any other exercise, either with Feet or Hands,
 ' which I never expected I should have been able to
 ' do ; and have receiv'd more by this practice, than
 ' by any other method that ever I have done : And
 ' because it may be proper to let you know my method
 ' of living, I will here recite it to you. I have not

' for these 16 or 17 years past, eat either flesh or
 ' fish, and drank for about 6 or 7 years only Wa-
 ' ter, and sometimes Water with Oatmeal dissolv'd
 ' in it; and since that for some years drank some
 ' Wine mingled with Water, and when I found that
 ' Wine turned eager and sour in my Stomach, I have
 ' drank midling Malt drink, which agrees best with
 ' me, and which I still continue to drink. My food
 ' is all sorts of Grain, as Wheat, Barly, Oats,
 ' Peas, Beans, and Rice, variously prepared; all
 ' Garden Roots, Sallads, Cabbages, Collyflowers,
 ' and Fruits, as also all foreign Fruits, as Currants,
 ' Raisins, Prunes; Figgs, Milk, Butter, Cheese,
 ' and Foods made of them; Honey, Eggs, Tea's, Cof-
 ' fee and Chocolate, with all their various preparati-
 ' ons. This is a Bill of all my fare, and if you will
 ' believe me, is a much pleasanter way of living
 ' than flesh or fish can pretend to, being simple and
 ' cleaner Food, which adds much to the worth of it.
 ' Now what I would enquire of and advise with
 ' you about is, &c.

I am yours, &c. J. Spranger.

S I R,

' I drank your Gout Liquor as you directed, and it
 ' presently took off the Fit, I us'd to be laid up
 ' 10 or 11 Weeks, but in a few hours I was easy,
 ' and in five days able to go abroad, but my joints
 ' were feeble. I never for these many years escap'd
 ' 2 or 3 Fits a year, but have never had one since
 ' your Drink, which is nigh a year. I could not but
 ' let you know it, tho' I must impute a great deal
 ' to my regular living, for I us'd to drink by ad-
 ' vice, three Pints of the strongest Wine, every Day
 ' to keep off the Gout, but by your advice in Page
 ' 59 of your Attila, I have left it almost quite off
 ' and am better by it, and hope thereby the Gout
 ' will quite leave me, and I wish my neigh-
 ' bouring

bouring Bottle-Companions would do the like.

I desire you would let me know, &c.

Your, &c. W. Clayton.

BUT tho' a most antiquated Gout may perhaps not be remov'd by my Medicine, without an almost constant keeping to it, and a strict regularity as to Diet, &c. *What I can trust to, and the Patient may depend upon is this, that whether the Gout is inveterate or not, the Medicine will certainly mitigate the Pain, and remove the Fits, and do the same thing over and over again, whenever they return, whether from a Debauch or otherwise, with this Consolation, that by the Change it every time makes on the Blood and other Juices, the succeeding Fits grow still less and less, as well as return seldom-er, and the Pains dwindle away as the Gouty Humour is spent, without the least detriment to the Constitution ; and for this reason alone, if it could do nothing else, I think in an admirable Remedy, that justly deserves the Name of a Specifick in the Gout.*

THE *Peruvian Bark* takes off the Fit of an *Ague*, and if duly repeated, it wholly cures the Patient ; but this does not secure him for the future ; if he gets an *Ague* again, he must again take the *Bark*, and it will cure him as before : the same I assert of my Medicine in the *Gout* ; and if one be a *Specifick*, why not the other ?

WHATEVER Man can say, nothing is so convincing as Matter of Fact, and therefore I would here leave off and refer the Reader to the *Testimonies* of those that have tried the Medicine : But that I cannot forbear furnishing him with one Argument more to silence the *snarling Methodists*, that might persuade him against the *Specifick* I recommend. It is nothing but a Quotation from the candid *Sydenham*, who labour'd under this Disorder
temper

temper so many Years. Having said that he was not possess'd of any *Specifick* against the *Gout*, he tells us : ' Tho', by my long Course of thinking ' I am induc'd to believe that such a Remedy will ' sometime or other be found out ; and when it ' happens to be, it will expose the Ignorance of ' the *Dogmatical*, and then it will appear how ' much they are deceiv'd in the Knowledge of the ' *Essences of Diseases*, and in the Medicines they ' use for them ; a plain Instance whereof we have ' in the Discovery of the *Peruvian Bark*, the best ' *Specifick* for *Agues*. For how many Ages were ' the Wits of the most diligent Men exercised in ' finding out the Cause of *Agues*, whereby every ' one adapted a Practice best agreeing to the ' *Theory* he had framed ? But how those ways of ' Cure were able to defend the *Theorems*, is manifest from those things whereof we have yet a ' fresh Remembrance, in which placing the various Species of Intermittents, in the various Humours abounding in the Body, they were wont to direct the Method of Cure to the Alteration and Evacuation of those Humours : But how unsuccessful they manag'd it, the ill success of their Endeavours, but especially the happier Use of the *Jesuits Bark* makes manifest ; by the help whereof now, not regarding these *Humours*, nor *Diet*, or *Regimen*, by only observing a due Method of giving the *Bark*, we do the Business effectually, and scarce ever fail, unless the Sick be unnecessarily kept in Bed whilst it is used : Which notwithstanding that Inconvenience, the Fever being heightened by the Heat of the Bed, so great is the Vertue of the *Bark*, the Sick is most commonly cured by it : Nor was it only the sagacious Dr. *Sydenham's* Opinion, whose discerning Judgment nobody ever doubted ; but also that of a certain great Philosopher, who believ'd, ' that

‘ that *there was no Malady in Nature, but there*
 ‘ *was a Remedy in Nature for it.* And to manifest
 ‘ something like it, I shall now, according to my
 ‘ promise, give some instances of Cures per-
 ‘ formed in the *Gout*, by my Medicine, when I
 ‘ administred it, as I have before hinted, in the
 ‘ form of a *Drink*.

FOR the Good and Benefit of such as are af-
 flicted with the *Gout*, This is to certify, that I
Peter Varenne, Bookseller, at the *Seneca's Head*
 near *Somerset-House* in the *Strand*, was seiz'd with
 an Hereditary *Gout* about the Age of 30, which
 afflicted me more and more for near 10 Years, and
 used to lay me up for several Weeks together 8 or
 10 times in a Year, without getting any Relief,
 tho' I tried all that I could hear of, but to no pur-
 pose, but rather worse. About three Years ago I
 was taken with a very violent Fit, that held me
 for five Weeks together, so that I was not able
 to stir my Limbs, or suffer so much as the Sheet to
 lye upon them; the Pain and Swelling being so
 very terrible and torturing as almost distracted
 me; at last, I heard of a Drink prepared by Mr.
John Marten, Surgeon in *Hatton-Garden*, I had it,
 and drank of it according to his Direction, and
 in a few hours it gave me such wonderful Ease as
 cannot be express'd; I could, after having drank
 half the Dose, sleep and stir my Limbs, and in a
 few Days after it wholly remov'd the Fit, so that
 nothing remain'd but Weakness, by the Humours
 lying so long, which in a little while after came to
 rights, as that I was able to follow my Business;
 so that I do really believe the Drink is not to be
 matched for its Excellency, or any thing in the
 World can more safely and speedily relieve. And
 at any time when I find the *Gout* is coming I be-
 take my self to the Drink, and the Fit is immedi-
 ately gone, so that I have not had since I used it
 what

what may be call'd a Fit ; for before I used this Drink, the Pains would fly from Joint to Joint, that if I was eased in one Part, I was in Torture in another, and very often in all my Limbs at once so that no Part was free ; but since my using of this Drink, wherever the Pain seiz'd me it left me, and I do sincerely believe, that whoever shall take it, will never be confin'd a Day with the *Gout* ; I knowing several People that have experienc'd the same as well as my self. The Truth of all herein-mention'd, I am ready to testify upon Oath, whenever it is needful for any ones Satisfaction, as witness my Hand, *November* the 10th, 1712.

Peter Varenne.

FOR the good of those alike afflicted, I *John Sayer* of *Bidleford* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; do Certify, That having signs of the *Gout*'s coming upon me for about a Week, which grew more and more, till at length I was in great Pain, and could scarce set my Legs to the Ground without the help of Crutches, that I expected to be laid up for two or three Months together, as I was last Fall of the Leaf, and used to be twice or thrice in a Year ; but being inform'd of the Success of a Drink that Mr. *Marten* in *Hatton-Garden*, Surgeon, gives for the *Gout*, I sent my Man for it on *Saturday* the 17th of this Instant *January*, about Noon, and drank of it as he directed, and had wonderful Ease by it before I went that Night to Bed, and slept well, which I could not before ; the next Day all Pain was gone, and I could walk about my Chamber without Crutches, and the Day following I went abroad, and have had not the least Appearance of a Fit since, but been as hearty, lively and brisk, with a good Appetite, &c. as ever in my Life, and all owing to that

that Excellent Drink, which upon all like Occasions I shall never be without : The Truth of which I will at any time make Affidavit of, as witness my Hand this 26th of *January*, 1712-13.

John Sayer.

S I R,

I *Thought to have waited on you before now, but the weather proving so cold, that I dare not stir out ; but I hope in a Week's time I shall wait on you. I have had several Gentlemen with me to enquire how your Drink has done with me, and I have told them all, and they went away very well satisfi'd ; but told me they would go to Mr. Barrett's. Sir I do desire for the Benefit of others, that you will put this Certificate in your Book : That I Geo : Briggs, at the Sign of the Angel and 4 Coffins, over against Hungerford-Market in the Strand, having had a very severe fit of the Gout ; and being encouraged by several People that I know, who had received great relief by Mr. Marten's Drink ; I took it, and before I drank 2 Quarts, it presently gave me ease and set me upon my Legs ; but taking cold I presently had a Fit after ; then I took the Drink again, and it had so good effect on me, that instead of being laid up for 10 or 12 Weeks together, as I used to be, I got Abroad in a few days, finding my self better in Health, and brisker than usual ; which for the benefit of others I do hereby acknowledge, the 14th of *January*.*

Sir,

I am,

Your Humble Servant,

To Command,

GEO. BRIGGS.

L

ONE

ONE Mr. *Tho. Bennett*, living near the Church at *Greenwich*, a Person that I never to my Knowledge saw in my Life, sent me a Letter on *Wednesday* the 2st. of *January* last, that he was seiz'd violently, and (using his own Words) to the purpose with the *Gout*; I sent him my Drink the next Day, which he drank as I directed, and on the 28th following he sends me another Letter with the Certificate here-under, enclos'd. Sir, *I can't but acknowledge that I have found more Benefit by your Drink than by all the Medicines I ever took for these 12 Years past, in its carrying off the Pains of the Gout, which are generally with me very violent; it has carried off the Pain out of my Stomach. &c.*

THis is to Certify, That I *Thomas Bennett* of *Greenwich* in *Kent*, have been afflicted with a radicated *Gout* many Years, and had very severe Fits thereof, and being lately seiz'd with a very violent Fit, which extreamly tortured me, and affected my Stomach as well as my Joints, and hearing of a Drink prepared by Mr. *Marten*, Surgeon in *Hatton-Garden*, I had it, which after I had drank of it as he directed, gave me perfect Ease in a few Hours, and carried away by Urine, the *Gouty* Humour from my Stomach, as well as Joints, that I never met with any Medicine that did me any thing like the Good it did me, and which I cannot but acknowledge in Justice to the Medicine; and hope upon continuing of it, it may in time clear me of the *Gouty* Humour, as witness my Hand this 28th of *January*, 1712-13.

Tho. Bennett.

FOR publick Good, I *John Noden* in *Richbell-Court* in *Red-Lyon-Street* in *Holbourn*, do declare and certify. That I was in violent Torture with

with the *Gout*, in the great Joint of my great Toe, which was also red and very much swell'd, and upon my drinking a Liquor I got from one Mr. *Marten* a Surgeon in *Hatton-Garden*, I was perfectly eased after a few Doses drinking it, that the Pain was gone, and the swelling asswaged; and had I not been obliged at the fourth Days drinking it to walk abroad about my Affairs, I had sooner recovered the full Use and Strength of my Foot, and do recommend it as a most wonderful Medicine, and declare, that I never could get any thing like it, for I was used always to be laid up for Weeks together in great Pain with the *Gout* before I met with this Drink, and now don't expect ever to be laid up a Day, in witness whereof I here set my Hand the 14th of *January*, 1712-13.

John Noden.

THIS is to certify those it may concern, That I *Richard Davis*, Butcher at *Cow-Cross*, was taken on *Wednesday* being *Christmas-Eve*, with the *Gout*, in a most miserable manner, which pain'd me so violently in my Legs and one Hand, that I could not help crying and roaring out, the Pain being as if Dogs were gnawing my Flesh, that I had no rest Night or Day, which held me so till the *Monday* following, and would in all likelihood have so continued for Weeks together as it used to do, but that being told of a Drink for Cure of the *Gout*, to be had at Mr. *Marten's*, Surgeon in *Hatton-Garden*, I sent for it, and began to drink of it that Evening as he directed me, and it gave me entire ease in a very little time, that I slept well that Night, and the next Day I was able to walk about the House, and the Day following, abroad, as witness my Hand the 31st. of *December*, 1712.

Richard Davis.

ON the 26th of November last one Mr. John Gore, a Pale-Ale Brewer, at the Swan-Inn at Holbourn-Bridge, sent me the following Letter.

S I R,

THE Gout seiz'd me on Monday last in my Elbow, with a Swelling and violent Pain, which is something abated now, and is fallen very much into my Hand, which is useless, and I begin to feel a little Pain in one of my Knees to Night; about this time last Year I had a Fit of it, which lasted till March, and I lay a great part of the time in Bed, not having been able to use any of my Limbs, for it was in my Hands, Wrists, Elbows, Knees, and all over me. I have been afflicted with it near 20 Years. If you believe you can relieve me, it will be an Act of Kindness to do it; but if you think you cannot, I desire you'll be plain with me. Sir, I shall be grateful to you, &c.

I went to see him, and provided him the Drink, which he paid me for, and by that time he had drank it four Days or less, all his Pains had left him, and his Joints more pliable, as he told me at my visiting him the second time; tho' a very great Weakness remain'd by the Gouty Humours lying so long and severely on his Joints. After this, he read my Book, and sent me the following Letter.

S I R,

I Have read your ingenious Discourse of the Gout, with a great deal of pleasure, and take notice of the Observations you have made of that torturing Distemper, which generally agree with my thoughts and the sense I have had of it; for I am an unhappy judge of it. But now, I hope by your Medicine,
Man-

Mankind will be freed from it's Tyranny. I my self know the Gout to have been (as you call it) Opprobrium Medicorum ; for when in a violent paroxysm, I have had the advice of 3 or 4 Physicians, they could not agree upon any Method of relieving me, but have left me as they found me ; for which reason, I have not used any of that faculty a long time, for I saw they were strangers to it ; and the Story of Talbor, in the latter part of your Gout Book, is very applicable to them.

Was it not for my narrow circumstances, I would take your Drink 3 Months regularly, to make an experiment whether in that time, it wou'd absolutely extirpate the Morbifick Matter, as well as put off a Fit in 4 days. But tho' my Step-mother Fortune has made sport with me, yet in spite of her, I will be happy, for I will be content.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
JOHN GORE.

I have had a great many short Fits this Tear, that I have not been able to walk 20 Yards without Crutches this Twelve-month.

A small Time after he wrote me also as follows.

S I R,

I Think my self obliged in Justice to you, and in Charity to the World, to publish your Medicine ; I'll draw up a form of a Certificate as soon as I get out of my Bed, and in the beginning, or some Day next Week, will make you a Visit with it.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant.
JOHN GORE.

BUT

BUT he being weak by the Distemper's lying long on him as aforesaid, and a Person of a very untoward habit of Body, and the Gout as inveterate and chronick as most known, and never took the Drink for more than four Days, as already said, tho' I advis'd his continuing it longer, which he, to avoid the Charge as he told me since, declin'd, has not yet been with me to perform the latter part of his Letter; but to shew the Opinion he notwithstanding retain'd of the Remedy, he sent me soon after a line or two that he will, with this Addition. *Your Drink seems to be the most rational Method to me of removing the Gout, of any thing I have yet used, but it is not to be believed that four Days can eradicate a chronick stubborn Distemper, &c.*

I have had several Gentlemen with me to enquire what effect your Gout Drink had upon me, and I have told all of them that it gave me ease, but that the reason why my Gout was not remov'd, I believ'd was that I had not taken a sufficient quantity of it. I told them that I had heard it had done a great deal of good to many Persons, but that mine being of a long standing, a little could not remove it. I thank God I have had no occasion for a Physician, since I took your Drink. If a Fit seizes me again, (which God Almighty prevent) I will use the Drink again.

THIS is to certify that I Gilbert Pincke, Apothecary in Leather-lane, Holbourn, have been afflicted with an Hereditary Gout for many Years, my Father dying of it; and being taken with a very violent Fit, that pain'd me in a most terrible manner in my Knees and right Hand, that I could have no Rest or Ease, and hearing of a Gout-Drink, noted for giving present Ease, that was prepared by Mr. Marten, Surgeon in Hatton-

Gar-

Garden, I sent my Son on *Sunday* last, the 8th of this Instant, about Noon, for it, and drank of it, and it gave me wonderful and speedy Ease, taking away all my Pains beyond any thing I ever knew or could imagine it possible for any Medicine to do in so short a time, infomuch that I really believe it the best Remedy that can be for that Purpose, and tho' before I drank it, I could not suffer the least thing to touch me where the Pains lay, nor so much as close my Fingers to hold any thing between them, they were so swell'd and painful, I can now, tho' this is but *Wednesday*, hold a Pen and write, as witness my Hand this 11th of *February*, 1712-13.

Gilbert Pincke.

I *Randal Mynshull*, Gent. in *Eagle-street*, near *Red-Lyon-Square*, hereby acknowledge, That being in a most wretched Condition afflicted with the Pains of the *Gout* and *Rheumatism*, as not able to stir or turn my self in my Bed, without all hopes of help; and being told by a Relation of mine of a Drink which one Mr. *Marten* in *Hatton-Garden* Surgeon, made, that would presently remove those wracking Pains, I desired him to get it for me on *Monday* last the 9th Instant, which he then did, and upon drinking it I found such Ease, as I could not expect, considering how bad I was, it soon taking off all my Pains, and which if I had not that Drink, in all probability the Pains would have killed me, they were so very violent, so as no Mortal could scarce bear them, as witness my Hand this 13th of *February* 1712-13.

Randal Mynshull.

THO' the foregoing Certificates, at any time, if required, will be made Affidavit's, yet are they but a very small part of the Assurances I can produce, and might have added for the Honour of my

Specifick,

Specifick, as strong and effectual as can be desir'd, had I like other Surgeons, made my Practice General, and not (as I thought it my Interest) confined my self almost to one Branch alone; which, and the Censoriousness of the Age, discouraged them from offering, and me from asking the Liberty; whereby at present no mention is to be made of them; besides should I have added any more, I might justly fear, that considering the small Bulk of this *Treatise*, the Reader should upbraid me with selling him instead of a *Book*, a *Catalogue of Certificates*.

THESE Instances of Cures were all collected within a little time before the publication of the *First* Edition of this *Treatise*; but since that, the Never-failing Efficacy of this Medicine has been confirmed by a multitude of Experiments; and I daily receive such undeniable Proofs of Success, in so many different Patients, that without being injurious both to my self and the Publick, I cannot omit taking notice of some of them. The fearful seldom care to venture on new Medicines, and according as People's Habitations and Acquaintance are, they may have different Opportunities of enquiring, some of one, some of another, into the Effects a Medicine has had upon those that took it, which is certainly the surest way to judge by.

ONE Mr. Brome, a Lawyer, at *Burton upon Trent* in *Staffordshire*, sent for me on the 3d of *March* last, he then lodging at the *Two Sugar-Loaves* without *Temple-Bar*, he being in most wracking pain with the *Gout* in his Feet and Knees; I gave him my *Specifick*, which he drank as directed, and it soon took off his Pain, that in a few Days after he was able to ride home.

Major *Skene* in my Lord *Stair's* Regiment, living

ving at the upper end of *St. James's-street*, sent for me on the 12th of *March* last, he being in tormenting Pain with the *Gout* in his Feet: He drank my *Specifick*, and had speedy Ease, and recover'd his Strength in a few Days.

COLONEL *Mackenzie* in *Prince's-Court*, by *Story's, Westminster*, recommended by the afore-said Major *Skene*; sent for me on the 11th of *June* last, being in violent Pain with the *Gout* in his Knee and Feet; he drank it, and had Ease and Strength to the Admiration of himself and Friends that came to visit him, and said he would send for it upon occasion, if at home in *Scotland*, or elsewhere.

MR. *Hyland*, a Tobacco-Merchant, at *St. Margaret's-Hill* in *Southwark*, was on the 19th of *April* last, taken violent Ill with the *Gout* in his Stomach and Head, after the manner he had been afflicted with it sometime before, by means, as his Lady told me, of an External Medicine he was persuaded to use to his Knee that was in Pain with the *Gout*, and was then reliev'd with Difficulty by Dr. *Radcliff* and Dr. *Cade*, the latter of whom attended him some Weeks. He had at this time the *Gout* also in his left Hand. Upon his drinking my *Specifick* which I sent him about Noon, he was speedily reliev'd; that when I went to visit him, which I did in the Evening, I found him smoaking his Pipe with some Gentlemen, and perfectly easy in his Stomach and Head; the *Gout* from thence being wholly carried off, and was as well, excepting the Weakness in his Hand, as ever.

JUDGE *Coxe* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, a Member of Parliament, sent for me at four a'Clock in the Morning, on *Thursday* the 14th of *May* last, being in grievous Torture with the *Gout* in his Feet; He took my Drink as directed, which speedily

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took off his Pain, and the *Monday* following, upon my visiting him again at his finishing the Medicine, I found him walking about his Chambers perfectly well, only a little weak, yet almost able, as he said, to come and see me.

CAPT. *Minizes* in *King-street*, near *Golden-Square*, an elderly Gentleman, having been afflicted with the *Gout* for many Years, in a violent Fit of it, sent for me on the 11th of *May* last. I found him in Bed scarce able to move Hand or Foot; I furnished him with my *Specifick*, which speedily took off his Pains, and releas'd him from his Fit, that in a few Days he got abroad to Admiration.

MR. *Thomas Eastwood* at *Chatham*, belonging to the King's Business there, took the Drink, having been long afflicted with the *Gout*, to a Cripple, with very great Success, he returned me many thanks in his Letters for it, and recommends it to every Body he hears afflicted.

IN one of his Letters he says thus; *I hold a good Opinion of your Drink still, notwithstanding my late Fit, which has been so moderate, as that I hope to go abroad to morrow, after 10 Days staying at home, whereas formerly a Month or 6 Weeks lying in, was the least.*

MR. *Pain* at the *Wool-Pack* by *Iron-Gate*, near the *Tower*, was cured by it, of the worst *Rheumatism* in all his Limbs, that was, I believe, ever known to afflict any, both with Pain and Swelling, and this without Bleeding, excepting against my Will, once a very little Blood was taken from him. He was at divers times delirious, his Pains were so extreme, and in all Probability would have died, but for the Medicine.

MR. *Serocold* a Druggster, at the *Queen's-Head* in the *Poultry*, has had at times about forty Gallons

lons of my *Specifick* for his Friends or Customers, and I suppose may be able to give some account of its Success in those that took it.

ALso one Mrs. *Weaver* a Milliner in *Wine-street, Bristol*, has had at times several Runlets of it for her Friends, and I presume may be able to tell what Effects it had, and on whom.

ON the 28th of *June* last, I was sent to for a Runlet of it for one *Robert Broke, Esq;* of *Nackton* near *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, which he drank, and sent me thereupon an Account of its Effects in the following Letter, dated *July* the 4th, 1713, after he had drank it but four Days. *I return you thanks for the great Benefit that I have receiv'd by your Specifick ; it has freed me from all my Pains and Swellings, that my Joints have not been so pliable, nor the Swellings so down these many Tears. And after requesting my further advice as to his drinking it on, &c. says thus* Before I began your Drink, my great Toe on my left Foot broke and run abundance of Chalk and Chalky Matter ; and has now two great Holes in it, but is yet very easy. It is frequent with me to have Sores to break, as in Fingers, Toes, Heels, and bottoms of my Feet, of which I thought proper to acquaint you, by which means I am a perfect Cripple, so that for many Months together I am not able to go or stand, or help my self any more than a Child new-born, nor have not for above this twelve Month past set a step without Crutches or being carried, &c. since that he has wrote in another Letter to me, thus. Your Medicine I do verily believe to be the best in that kind that ever yet was devised. I have found the greatest Benefit by it of any thing I ever took in my Life ; and thank God am now freeer from the Distemper than I have been these many Tears,

and do design to take six Gallons of the same once in two, three, or four Months in a Year, which I hope will be sufficient to keep me easy, &c.

AND since the last Edition of this Book, he wrote me thus. I began to be uneasy t^o other Day in my Stomach, with grumblings and flying Pains in several Parts, as Shoulders, Knees, Heels, right-Arm, Hand and Wrist, in which I had before the Gout, and they began to swell again, upon which I thought proper to rally my Forces, and fly to my Life-guard your noble Specifick, which presently set me to rights, that I thank God it is wholly off. Your Drink wrought mighty kindly with me, and answers very well in every respect. I read your Second Edition of Attila with abundance of pleasure and satisfaction, and am pleased that you make use of my name, for what I wrote you is matter of fact, and if it will be any Satisfaction to others, or service to your self, I shall be ready at any time to make Oath of the same, and am

Yours, &c. Robert Broke.

MR. Isaac Dighton, a Brewer, in Lewing's Mead at Bristol, took my Specifick Drink, and wrote me in a Letter, dated the 29th of June last thus. I had a quantity of your Drink for the Gout, some of which I spared to my Friend, who receiv'd very great Benefit by it. The remainder I drank my self according to your Directions. I have been afflicted with the Gout these nine Tears, and not been able to walk with Crutches for almost two Tears, not so much by defect in my Knees and Feet, as my Loyns, Back, and lower parts of my Belly, which seem so stuffed with Humours, that I have not been able to put my Hands below my Knees when sitting. My Back and Loins I find much alter'd for the better since I drank your Drink. I fear there's a large
Stone

Stone in my Bladder, for I brought away the first Week I drank your Diet-Drink, half a dozen small ones. I humbly pray your Advice and Opinion, &c. My Friend has made use of the Liniment you prescrib'd, with Success also.

Charles Noden, Esq; a Justice of Peace (of the Quorum) living at Woodmansturn, near Caskalton in Surrey, had apprehensions a Fit of the Gout was coming, and sent for my Drink, but before he received it, his Symptoms went off. He kept it by him till he should have occasion, which happened on the 11th of August last, when a Fit seiz'd him and pain'd him in his Foot violently, that he could not sleep the first Night: The next Morning he began with it, had almost present Ease, the next Night he slept well, and the next Day or Day after, was recover'd beyond what (as he expressed) he thought it possible for any Medicine to do.

MR. Todd an eminent Apothecary in Newgate-Market, sent for me on the 5th of March, being in violent Pain in his Hands, Elbows, Shoulders, and Feet with the Gout, not able to move himself in his Bed, or suffer himself to be touch'd, having been afflicted with that Distemper many Years, and his whole Constitution and Habit perverted by it to a degree almost beyond any I have known, and he also advanced in Years, took my Drink, which reliev'd him so, that he recommends it upon all occasions, as well to Physicians as Patients. Since which he sent me this Letter.

Mr. Marten.

*I Read your Letter, and what you have incerted in your Treatise of the Gout concerning me, (altho' it was without my Knowledge) I do you the Justice to own it very true: And I further add,
That*

That from the time I first took your Drink, it has never fail'd me when I was apprehensive of a Fit, to prevent it; nor when in a Fit speedily to give me Ease, and in a very few Days to take off all Pain; I readily acknowledge it the only Medicine I ever yet receiv'd any true relief from. And I heartily wish, that all who drink it may find the same Benefit from it as I have done.

I am, Sir,

Feb. the 21

1714

Your very humble Servant,

CHR. TODD.

MR. Daking, Surgeon in Salisbury-Court, Fleet-street, sent for me on Sunday the 15th of March last, being grievously afflicted with the Gout in his Hand, Knees and Feet, his Legs being all swell'd with the Gouty Humours; he drank twelve Bottles only of my *Specifick* in about four days, in much less time than which the Pain of his Hand was gone, and soon after the Swelling in his Legs abated and went off, and he became light-some and easy to his great Satisfaction and Wonder.

A certain Knight and Baronet, whose Name I have no commission to make publick, had my Gout-Drink, who upon taking it sent me the following Letter, which may be seen at my House.

SIR,

THE Fit of the Gout I have lately gone through was the easiest I ever yet had, having in a manner spent it self before I could receive your Letter, content only to make a Visit from an Ankle to the great Toe, which there ended in no great Swelling,

ling, and without any immoderate Pains, but it seems I was not to be quit; for that some running acute Pains attended with a Swelling, returning within 2 or 3 Days into the Toe, such indeed as are exactly describ'd in the 13th Paragraph of your Paper of Directions, and brought upon me by the same means you there intimate to be the frequent occasion of such returns; in short, they grew daily worse and worse, and on Sunday Morning last I found myself so bad, that I could not set my Foot to the Ground without great Pain; upon which casting my Eye upon the Paragraph aforesaid, I found it so exactly my Case, that I resolv'd (after my Apothecary had given his Opinion, that he thought the Drink, which was then first broached, was in no ways perish'd or decay'd from what it was at first) to have recourse to your Drink, of which I took six Quarts the first and as many the next Day, drinking about three Pints in two Hours. The Success I had with it, I thought myself obliged to acquaint you with; and to assure you its Effects and Operation were so surprizing, that it even surpassed the great Expectation the reading of your Book had rais'd in me, removing in four or five Hours all manner of Pain to that degree, that I walked without trouble or assistance several turns up and down my Chamber, as conveniency requir'd during the Operation; and I cannot say I have felt any Symptom since. I must also inform you that it work'd by Siege as well as Urine, and almost as often one way as 'tother but without the least uneasiness, and was so far from Palling, that it created a very keen Appetite.

I am

Your most obliged,
Humble Servant,

MR.

MR. *Barrett*, the ingenious Organist of *St. Mary-Hill-Church*, &c. living in *King-street*, *Covent-Garden*, a Person as grievously afflicted with the *Gout*, tho' a young Man, as most People I believe known, having scarce been able for many Years to walk, at least with any tollerable Pleasure, sent for me the beginning of *April* last, being in violent Pain. He drank the Drink and had Ease, and was recovered, and has several times since experienc'd the same upon a Fit's approach, which as he now takes the Medicine in time, never troubles him to any thing like a Fit.

BUT to recite the particular Cases of every one that has found the good Effects of my Medicine, but since the *First* and *Second* Editions of this *Treatise* were publish'd, would swell this *Third* to four times the Bulk intended, therefore I shall only relate some of the Names of those that have taken it, and leave every one to be inform'd of the Persons themselves as to the Success, whether it has not answer'd, at leastwise so far as I have affirm'd it may be depended upon, in Page 65 in the 3d Edition, and Page 67 aforegoing in this 4th.

Mr. *Francis Smith*, a Lawyer at *Uckfield* in *Sussex*.

Mr. *John Facer*, living at *Rumford* in *Essex*.

Mr. *James Fane*, at *Rockford* in *Essex*, afflicted with the *Gout* for about 30 Years.

Mr. *Russel*, at *St. Edmund's-Bury* in *Suffolk*.

Mr. *William Blake* a Purser of a Ship, lodging at the *Flaming-Sword* in *Tower-street* near *Barking-Church*.

Mr. ——— a Lawyer, that lodged at Mr. *Seagers* a Sail-maker near *Elephant-Stairs* at *Rotherhithe*, was cured of a very violent Fit of the *Gout* in four Days, as the said Mr. *Seager* can tell, who

who fetch'd the Drink for him.

Capt. *Rich. Corbet*, at *Soulton* near *Wem* in *Shropshire*.

The Reverend Mr. *Millechamp*, at *Great Marlow* in *Buckinghamshire*.

Mr. *George Stow*, a Merchant at *Berwick*, lodged when in Town, at the *Bible* in *Scalding-Ally* near *Stocks-Market*.

Sir *Brian Broughton*, at *Broughton* in *Staffordshire*, Knight and Baronet.

Mr. *Bracebridge* at *Warwick*.

Capt. *Alex. Gordon*, at *Piccadilly*, Major *Skene's* Friend, and recommended by him.

Mr. *Phillips*, a Cider Man near the Market in *Spittlefields*.

The Reverend Mr. *Lynton*, Rector of *Great Shefford* in *Berks*.

The Rev. Mr. *A. Wharton*, Minister of ——— in *Surrey* ; for his Friend.

Mr. *Davis*, a Brewer in *Great Queen-street*, near *Drury-lane*.

Mr. *Rich. Connopp*, of *West-Lavington* in *Wiltshire*.

MOST, if not all of the Persons hitherto mention'd, that live in Town, and some of them (if I mistake not) that live also in the Country ; one Esq; *Tates*, who lives near the Church at *Islington*, a Gentleman of great veracity, has taken the pains to enquire of concerning the Effects of my Drink, on the behalf of a Person of distinction, and was so civil as to come to me afterwards and tell me, (as no doubt, but he will any one that shall enquire of him) that he receiv'd such accounts from them, as were ample and satisfactory, and upon which no Man hearing the same, he thought, would refuse the drinking of it.

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THE Names that follow, are Persons who since that time, have made use of it with the like Success, viz.

Sir *Will. Sympson* in *King's-Bench-Walks*, in the *Temple*.

The Reverend Dr. *King*, at *Northampton*.

Mr. *John Barsby* Surgeon, near *Union-Stairs*, *Wapping*.

Mr. *Nicholson*, at *Shacklewell* by *Hackney*.

Mr. *South* at *Northampton*.

Mr. *Johnson* an Inn-keeper, at the *Blue-Anchor* in *Little-Britain*.

Mr. *Charles Rogers* in *St. Martins-lane*.

Mr. *John Davis*, a Purser of a Ship, in *Lambeth-street* in *Goodman's-fields*.

Mr. *Tho. Holland's* Friend, at *Chesterfield* in *Derbyshire*.

Mr. *Will. Haydon* Merchant, at *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, who has had great quantities of it for his Friends.

Mr. *Wood* a Victualler, at the *Ram*, at *Cow-Cross*.

Mr. *J. Lovell* of *East Buckenham*, *Norfolk*.

Mr. *Hall* Apothecary, at *Basingstoke*, *Hampshire*, for his Friend.

Benjamin Lane Esq; at *Datchet* near *Windsor*, who sent me the following Letter.

S I R,

Datchet the 6th of
Feb. 1716.

ON the 26th and 27th of last Month, the Gout seiz'd me in a violent manner, and on Saturday the 28th, I began to drink your Gout Liquor according to your Directions, which I finish'd in three Days with ease; and it diverted the Fit, and my Pains went off, and my Swellings abated, in four or five Days, only it left a little Weakness, but am now much better, and can walk about. I am very well satisfied, if I had not drank your most noble Specifick, I had been laid up for eight or ten Weeks,
as

P. S. If you are not aſham'd to let me appear in Print with you, the enclos'd Lines may with my conſent, go when you will to the Printer of your next Book.

*To the Author of the Grand Specifick
For th' Gout: The greateſt baulk to Phyſick,
The following Verſes are inſcrib'd,
Gratefully for what has been imbib'd,
By one of his chearful Patients.*

A Poor-Lame Poet, with uneven ſteps
In his limping crippled Gate, and more ſlips,
Be cauſe he's Gouty. To tell you news
As wonderful almoſt as Wooden Shoes
Wou'd be if they were eaſy, does go now,
As Upright on his paſternes, going ſlow,
As e're he did. And in one word to ſay,
What has this Wonder wrought! 'Tis Attila
To furniſh out whoſe praiſe here is not room;
Nor am I a Poet for Encomium;
But as I have receiv'd great Benefit,
I muſt ſay ſomething ſure, and this is it,
France never promis'd to demolish more
Than here's perform'd with Bottles three times four.
Does the Gout rage and burn? as you'd deſire,
Attila makes us piſs out ſuch a Fire.
To celebrate this Medicine's full grown worth.
Hereafter you muſt go to Doctör Garth.

MR. T. Truſdale, an Attorney, at Stamford in Lincolnſhire, had this Drink of me when here in Town; and being ſeiz'd with a Fit in the Country, ſent me the following Letter for more.

Stamford, Aug.

S I R,

the 5th.

I Find ſo much Relief from your Specifick I dare not be without it, I therefore deſire you will ſend me by our Carrier, who Inns at the Caſtle in Woodſtreet,

street, twelve Bottles in a Hamper, safe pack'd : I have been so well, and receiv'd so much Strength from your Specifick, that it will encourage several Persons in our Neighbourhood, to apply to you for Relief.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

T. TRUESDALE.

ONE Mr. Nicolson of Lincoln, having been very grievously afflicted with the Gout for many Years, took my Drink with great Success, and upon which, wrote me the following Letter.

Lincoln, July
the 11th.

S I R,

YOURS receiv'd, and am sorry the Carrier fell short of Money, I return you my hearty Thanks for your crediting me : This may acquaint you, that I have sent you by our Lincoln Carrier this Week thirty Shillings, carriage paid, to your own House. I receiv'd the Runlet and Book, and I return you Thanks for your Book : This last Winter I had two Gallons from you, and the Fit went off me, and there was a Devonshire Gentleman here afflicted severely, and I told him of it, and he took two Quarts of it, and it set him to Rights, and he told me he would acquaint several of his Acquaintance that was troubled with the Gout, to make use of your Water. I have been these six Months afflicted with it, in every point, as your Book directs ; and always thinking warm Weather wou'd mend me, but I found it would not do ; so I got a Friend to write to you, for two Gallons, and were it not for my narrow Circumstances, I would take ten Gallons in the room of one. I wish the Government would give you 20000 l. for the Receipt, and make it publick, for the good of the People, as the King of France did to Sir Robert Talbot. Sir I have no more to enlarge to you, but that I am 65 Years of Age,

Age, and the Gout must carry me to my Grave. Mr. Johnson at the Blue-Anchor in Little-Britain, is my Acquaintance, and who wrote to me about your Water, and the narrow Circumstances pinches a generous Spirit: I wish it cou'd be afforded at a lower rate. Sir, assure yourself, I shall give it credit, and nothing but what I have found by true Experience: I can say as much as all your Testimonies in a Word, for there's none can say more, nor no Man has felt the Pains of the Gout, more nor I have done, to the uttermost severity that the Distemper can afford.

From your most obliged,
Humble Servant,
W. NICOLSON.

IN April last one Mr. Joseph Gladman, who belongs to the Wharfs, and lives near the Custom-house, had my Drink for the Gout, having been in violent torture with it for near ten Weeks, and was dilirious and so bad with it in his Head and Stomach, that it was expected he would have died; and notwithstanding his Physicians (who were of the first rate) and Apothecary dissuaded him and his Friends from taking it, when somebody that had known its Effects recommended it, and spoke to them about it, he drank it and in a few Hours had ease, and was brought to his right Senses again, and in a few Days with 12 Bottles only was perfectly restored as numbers of Eye witnesses in the Neighbourhood can, and will testify; and that in all probability had he not taken it, he would have died.

I could enumerate many more, and some of them of Quality, whose Names I have no leave to insert; but if these should not be sufficient or satisfactory to any, I doubt it is only to such as have no mind to be satisfied at all; and as none are
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so blind as those that will not see, so none are more difficult of Belief than those who are resolved not to be convinc'd; but as I have already touch'd upon these Unbelievers in the *Preface*, and design to speak another Word to them in the *Conclusion*, referring the Reader to both, I shall only add two or three quotations concerning *Specificks* and *Experiments* against the Learned *Methodists*, and end this Chapter.

‘ THE first is from Sr. Francis Bacon. I remember, says he, that a Physician with us here in England, famous for Practice; in Religion, half Jew and almost an Arabian for his course of study, was wont to say, Your European Physicians are indeed Learned Men, but they know not the particular Cures of Diseases. And the same Person used to jest, but irreverently, saying, That our Physicians were like Bishops, they had the Keys of Binding and Loosing and nothing else. But to speak the Truth in earnest, in our opinion it would be a Matter of good consequence, if some Physicians of note for Learning and Practice, would compile a work of Probations and Experimented Medicines for the Cure of particular Diseases. For that any Man, induc'd by some Specious reason, should be of opinion, that it is the part of a Learned Physician, (respecting the Completion of Patients, their Age, the season of the Year, Customs or the like) rather to accommodate his Medicines as occasions Suggest, than to insist upon certain Prescripts is a deceivable assertion, and which attributes too little to Experience, too much to Judgment. Certainly, as in the State of Rome, they were the Men most useful and of the best composition, which either being Consuls, favour'd the People, or being Tribunes, inclin'd to the Senate: So in the matter we now handle, they be the best Physicians, which either

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' in the great Learning, do much value the tra-
 ' dition of Experience ; or being famous for Prac-
 ' tice, despise not Methods and Generalities of Art.
 ' And a little after he says, Celsus, a wise Man
 ' as well as a Physician, (though it be the Custom of
 ' all Men to be copious in the commendation of
 ' their own Profession) acknowledgeth it gravely
 ' and ingenuously, speaking of the Emperical and
 ' Dogmatical Sects of Physicians, That Medicines
 ' and Cures were first found out, and then after
 ' the Reasons and Causes were discover'd ; not
 ' the other way, that the Causes first extracted from
 ' the nature of things, gave light to the inventi-
 ' on of Remedies. But Plato often notes it, That
 ' particulars are infinite ; again, that the highest
 ' Generalities give no sufficient Direction, and that
 ' the Pith of all Sciences, whereby the Arts-man
 ' is distinguish'd from the Inexpert, consisteth in
 ' middle Proportions, which Experience has deliver-
 ' ed and taught in a very particular Science. And
 ' therefore we see, that they which discourse of the
 ' first Inventors of things, and the originals of Sci-
 ' ences, have celebrated rather Chance than Art,
 ' and have brought in Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Ser-
 ' pents, rather than Men, as the first Doctors of
 ' Sciences. So that it is no marvail that the
 ' Egyptians, an Ancient Nation, to whom many
 ' Arts owe their Beginnings, had their Temples full
 ' of the Idols of Brutes, but almost empty of the
 ' Idols of Men.

' It was a Custom, says another great Man, a-
 ' mong the Egyptians, to set forth their sick Persons
 ' in the open Streets ; that all passing and repassing,
 ' might see their Distempers, and declare what
 ' had been beneficial to them, under the same Ma-
 ' ladies towards Cure.

Sr. Will. Temple, whom I have already na-
 med, in his Essay upon the Cure of the Gout

by the *Moxa*, which I have before transcrib'd, says this : *I had past 20 Tears of my Life, and several Accidents of danger in my Health, without any use of Physicians ; and from some Experiments of my own, as well as much Reading and Thought upon that Subject, had reasoned myself into an opinion, that the use of them and their Methods, (unless in some sudden and acute Disease) was in itself a very great venture ; and that their greatest Practisers, practis'd least upon themselves, or their Friends. I had ever quarrell'd with their studying Art more than Nature, and applying themselves to Methods rather than to Remedies ; whereas the knowledge of the last, viz. Remedies or Experiments, is all that Nine parts in Ten of the World have trusted to in all Ages.*

THIS brings me to say something further, before I come to a Conclusion, and I shall argue what I have to say, from Reasons *à Posteriori*.

THERE are abundance of People, who, not being vers'd in Medical Matters, tho' otherwise Persons of very good Sense, entertain that mistaken Notion, that no Body ought to meddle with the Administration of Physick, but such as thoroughly understand the Causes of Distempers ; that can trace the Medicines through every part of the Body they pass ; and rationally account for every step of the Operation that is seen or expected from them.

To confute so gross an Error, before I came to the Causes of the *Gout*, I thought fit to set forth the Insignificancy of Conjectures, by demonstrating the Vanity of *Hypotheses* in Physick. But tho' I am so much an Enemy to fruitless Speculation *à Priori*, yet when I see a Medicine constantly perform a Cure, and its Efficacy is confirm'd to me
by

by several scores of Proofs, as I am a rational Creature, I would not refuse to enquire into the Effence of the Distemper, and look out for Reasons *à Posteriori*, after what manner it is probable, that such a Medicine Cures such a Distemper.

IN order to this, as I hate Reasoning in the Air, I shall confine my self as much as is possible within the Limits of our Senses, and advance nothing touching the Causes of the *Gout*, but what shall be built upon Observation, and chiefly of *Anatomy*; nor make any Conclusions concerning the manner of Operation of my *Specifick*, but what shall be drawn from the Effects I have seen of it.

IT is generally agreed among the Moderns, that throughout our Bodies, all the Membranes that cover the Muscles, every where are full of small *Glandules*, thro' which ouzes a Mucilaginous Moisture: And because it is necessary that the Reader, to understand what I have to say concerning the immediate Cause of the *Gout*, should have some Knowledge of these little Vessels, and the Glutinous Liquor they contain, I shall acquaint him with what has been observ'd concerning both, by several Anatomists, and chiefly Dr. *Havers*, whom I mention'd before, when I spoke of the *Synovia*, which is another Name likewise given to the Mucilage.

THE curious *Malpighi* has found out, that some Tunics are wholly *Glandulous*, as the Membrane or *Capsula* of the Heart, the *Peritonæum*, the *Pleura*, and the *Tunica Vaginalis* of the *Testes*. After him, others have discover'd to us, that there were *Glandules* in the Joints themselves, and here they are of two sorts; some are small and numerous, which are set thick all over the Membrane, that immediately covers the Articulation, excepting

where there are any large *Glands*, and are all of an equal Magnitude, so as to render it every where *Glandulous*. But in some Parts of the Membrane, and in the *Sinuses* of the Bones in the Joints, these *Glandules* are so conglomerated, as to form remarkable *Glands*. In some of the large Joints, there is only one, as in the *Acetabulum* of the Thigh-bone, which is a very considerable one; in some, as in the Knee, there are four or five. They are soft and pappy, but not tender and friable, like the *Glandulous* Substance of the Liver, and some other *Glands* of the Body, so that they are not easily to be broke by Compression, against which Injury, it was necessary in their Nature, to fortify and secure them, because they are seated among such Parts as are obdurate, and press upon them in their Motion, tho' it be so lightly as not to compress them. They are, as I said before, Conglomerate, tho' they do not consist of several *Lobules* or Bags of lesser *Glandules*, as some other *Glands* do, but of several Membranes superstrated over one another, set thick with small round Bladders, which not only lie Contiguous, but tenaciously adhere to one another, as the several Membranes likewise do. By the Pores of these little Bladders, the Mucilaginous Liquor is percolated and distinguish'd from the rest of the Mass of Blood, which is convey'd to them by the *Arteries*, and from them it flows into the Interstices of the Joints, by the excretory Passages, which all these *Glands* have. The Figure of the Mucilaginous *Glands* is various, and accommodated to the *Sinus* or Cavity in which they are seated. Some are not only long, but broad at their *Basis*, and grow narrow towards the Top, so as to terminate in an Edge; some have a broad *Basis*, and rise into a sort of a Cone; some are like little Ridges; some like a *Fimbria*, or
Fringe

Fringe like appearance ; some are broad and pretty flat.

Thus much for the *Glands* : The Liquor separated by them is a Mucilage, which is almost like the raw White of an Egg, tho' it is not always so clear and limpid. It is evidently Saltish to the Taste, and consists of Aqueous, Saline, and Gummy, or such Terrestrial Parts, as have no Rugosities, or Unequalities, nor hamous Extremities, so that they are apt to slip upon one another, but withal they have so much of an immediate Contiguity as makes them in some degree adhere, which gives them something of a Viscosity or Mucilaginous Quality.

This Mucilage is mix'd with an oily Substance, viz. the Marrow, which thro' the Pores of the Bones is likewise deposited in the Joints, as is demonstrated at large by Dr. *Havers*, from whose *Osteologia Nova*, these Observations are collected. The principal Use of this Mixture is to lubricate the Extremities of the Bones, where they are articulated, that every thing about the Joints may be slippery, that the Animal may move and manage those Parts, as there shall be occasion, with the greatest Facility : For tho' the Ends of these Bones which are articulated, are very smooth, yet if they were dry, they would not with that ease and readiness obey the commands of those Muscles which move them ; and certainly there is no Liquor, nor any Mixture can be thought of more proper for this End, than this is, where, not only both the Ingredients are of a lubricating Nature ; but there is this Advantage from the Composition, that they do mutually improve one another ; for the Mucilage adds to the Lubricity of the Oil, and the Oil preserves the Mucilage from Inspissation and contracting a sily Consistence. *Secondly*, The Mucilage in Conjunction

junction with the Medullary Oil, preserves the ends of the Bones which are articulated, from an Incalcescence, or contracting an inordinate Heat by their Motions, which would otherwise be the effect of them, especially when they are very quick and violent, and long continued. It is impossible that two Bodies so solid as the Bones in some Parts are, and the Extremities of those which are articulated, would be without the Benefit of such a Matter, as both mollifies 'em, and intervenes so as to keep them from an immediate Contact, should be violently moved and rubb'd one against another without creating a great Heat. This every *Coachman*, every *Carman* is sensible of, and therefore they have their Oil and Mucilage, a Composition, in which they imitate this of Nature; this is a Mixture of Grease and Tar, with which they besmear the inside of the Naves of their Wheels, and the Extremities of the *Axis* upon which they move; without the Benefit of which, the swift Rotation of one about the other, produces a Heat, and that sometimes so intense as to set them on Fire.

Thirdly, This Composition prevents the Attrition of the Bones, that is, their wearing by rubbing one upon another; for without it, two Bodies of the Nature which Bones are of, being frequently, and as some of them often are violently moved one upon another, must inevitably be mutually injurious, and some of the Parts must be worn off on both sides; notwithstanding the Exactness with which in every Articulation, one Bone is adapted to another.

THE Usefulness of this Balsamick Moisture in the Joints, is likewise extended to the Ligaments, which it preserves from Driness and Rigidity; it keeps 'em pliable, and ready to conform to all the Motions and Postures of that moveable Part to
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which they appertain: Nor is it improbable that they are also serviceable to them for the same end as Oil is to Fiddle-strings, which the Musicians make use of to preserve them from that Aptitude to break, which otherwise they will have when they are much extended; for it seems to be after the same manner that these Ligaments are oil'd and moistened with this Mixture of Mucilage and Medullary Oil, to secure them from a Disruption, which as strong as they appear to be, they would, if they were dry, be in danger of, upon a great and sudden Stretch or Contortion.

FROM what has been said, may be justly infer'd, that the Mucilage of the *Glandules*, in the common Membrane of the Muscles and other Parts of the Body mix'd with the Fat, seperated every where from the adipose *Glands*, must have very near the same effect of oiling and facilitating the Motions of the Muscles, Tendons, &c. which the same Mucilage mix'd with Marrow, has of lubricating the Bones and Ligaments in the Joints; as also, that whilst this Mixture of Mucilage and Oil continues in its natural State throughout the Body, all the Motions of Muscles and Joints may be performed with readiness and ease.

WHEN the Reader shall have ruminated upon what he has read hitherto, it will not be difficult to dive into the immediate Cause of *Gouts* and *Rheumatisms*, as soon as any Heterogeneous Matter can be capable of perverting that Balsamick and lubricating Composition we have so often mention'd. As to the first internal cause, which all Physicians have been so solicitous about, I shall say nothing of my own Head. In the *First* place I am not of Opinion that the Knowledge of first Causes in general, is so necessary to the Cure

Cure of Distempers as some imagine ; if Filth be thrown at my Door, it is very hard I should not be able to remove it, without knowing what brought it there. In the *Second*, I am so convinced of the Shallowness of human Understanding, that I can never reflect on the almost infinite Divisibility of Matter, or think how vastly remote some minute Particles that help to compose the Fluids in our Bodies, lie hid from the most penetrating of our Senses, tho' arm'd with all the Helps that human Industry has been able to invent, without pitying the Arrogance of those that with certainty pretend to determine any thing about their Contexture.

As to Conjectures, what seems the least improbable to me, is that of Dr. *Havers* ; he is of Opinion that the Humours whence *Gouts* and *Rheumatisms* first proceed, are a Morbifick Matter first contain'd in the Mass of Blood, and from thence by way of *Crisis*, thrown upon the Mucilaginous Glands. This he endeavours to prove from the *Febricula* or Feverish Indisposition that precedes the *Paroxisms*, which shews (says he) that Nature is then disturb'd, and making an attack upon the hostile matter. He further urges, that if the Morbifick Matter upon this Fermentation happens to be determin'd to, and thrown upon the Glands of the more noble Parts, ill Consequences, if not fatal ones, will follow, such as an *Apoplexy*, a *Phtisis*, an *Asthma*, or the like. As also that the *Gout* never proves Mortal, but when the Matter is translated and fixed upon some noble Part ; or Nature is tired, and so languid, that she cannot rise up against her Enemy with so much Vigour as to drive it to the extreme Parts.

I shall add one Argument more, by which the Author I quote strives to confirm his *System*, and refer the Reader to him for the rest. From this Supposition, says he, speaking of the *Gout* in particular, that the Morbifick Humour is seperated by the Mucilaginous *Glands* of the Joints, and the Tendons which lie near them, we may easily satisfy ourselves, why the *Gout* does invade those Parts which we find to be obnoxious to it. As for the *Sciatica* or *Hip-Gout*, I have taken notice that the Mucilaginous *Gland* of the *Acetabulum* of the *Coxendix*, is one of the largest of the sort in the whole Body, so that it is no wonder that the Humour is excerned, and thrown into the Cavity by it, and excites such Symptoms as we find there. In the Hands are not only considerable *Glands* in all the Joints, but the Tendons which are there inserted, especially those of the *Musculi perforantes*, have their Mucilaginous *Glands*, so that Nature has a Convenience in these Parts, to depurate the Mass of Blood, and they must receive the Morbifick Matter, when the Blood in its Circulation obtrudes it upon them, and the *Glands* are dispos'd to separate it. The same thing I might observe of the Shoulders, and of the Knees: But of all the Parts, none are so frequently afflicted with this Disease as the Feet; and it is plain why they are so, for besides that they have many Mucilaginous *Glands* in their Joints, and others about the Tendons, which are inserted into their Bones, as the great Chord or Tendon of the Muscles which extend the Foot, and those of the *Perforantes*, I say besides this, they are the inferior and pendulous Parts, so that as their *Glands* make them capable of entertaining, so their Situation does conspire with the Effort of Nature to bring down the Morbifick Matter into them.

THO' these Observations may render the Author's *Hypothesis* very plausible, I am far from agreeing to several of the Conjectures he raises from them. But let others who can Cure the *Gout* at once, so that it never shall return, employ themselves in finding out the first Causes of it, *a Posteriori*. I who only pretend to free Mortals from Pain, and either remove the *Paroxysm* when it is already begun, or prevent its coming at the time that Nature is labouring to produce it, shall humbly content myself, with having sufficiently detected the nearer and immediately efficient Cause of the *Gout*; and of this I shall endeavour to give as rational Account, as is possible, of things that cannot be expos'd to our Senses.

NOT to dispute then. whether the Peccant Matter that is thrown upon the Joints, be a *Vapour*, as one would judge from the Cure by the *Mexa*; or a *Humour*, which is a Vapour condensed; or, if a *Humour*, whether it be a *Vitriolick Acid*, as is still the Opinion of most Physicians, or the very contrary to that, *viz* a *Caustick Alkali*, as *Colbatch* will have it; or lastly, that the noxious Quality of it, consists in something else which we don't know, and perhaps have no Name for, as is most probable; I say, which of them soever it be, it matters not, as it is capable of coagulating, or but incrassating the Mucilage that lubricates the Joints, and pervert it from its Balsamick Nature and incomparable Smoothness, it is impossible if we reflect first on the Sensibility, and secondly on the close Contiguity of those Parts, but it must at once create Pain, and obstruct the motion of the Joint which it invades. If the Grease that is used about the Wheels of *Carts* and *Coaches*, of which I spoke before, was to be inspissated, and only part of it turn'd into a gritty chalky Substance, the Wheels would go round very heavily at first, and

and at last not at all ; and if by superiour Force, this Obstruction was overcome, and the Wheels were turn'd round by main Strength, the Consequence would be, that the *Naves* of them, as well as the *Axis*, would be every where scratch'd, and in many Places grated and cut.

It is manifest from Anatomy, that the Membranes in which the Mucilaginous *Glands* are contain'd, are so admirably contriv'd about the Joints, that upon every Movement of the Joint, the *Glandules* receive a gentle Pressure, by which a Portion of the Mucilage is squeez'd out ; from hence it follows, that the more Motion we make, the more of the Mucilage that facilitates it, is likewise produced. But it is likewise manifest, that as the greatest part of this Mucilage is generated by the Motion of the Joint which squeezes it out of the *Glandules*, so by the same Motion and the Heat of it, it is first dispers'd and wore, and at last evaporated and destroy'd : Therefore *Carts* and *Coaches* which have no such Supply from Nature, the more they are used, the sooner they want Greasing ; a plain Demonstration, that the Grease in Wheels, and the Mucilage in the Joints, are both consum'd by Motion.

FROM the abovesaid Premises, we may safely conclude, that as long as the Mucilage continues in its natural Balsamick State and due Consistence, it can never be wanting or Superabound. But in a morbid State, when by the Peccant Matter, the Mucilage is rendred thick and sharp, and will not suffer the Joint to be stir'd, it is very reasonable to think, that in tract of time, where there is no Motion to disperse and wear out the Mucilage, greater Quantities of it must be made than the affected Joint can contain : For tho' as I have said before, the Production of the greatest part of the Mucilage, be owing to the Movement of the Joint ;

yet it is not to be conceiv'd, that tho' the Motion ceases, the Secretion from the *Glands*, should likewise totally cease.

FROM what has been said, it evidently appears, which way the *Tophi* are bred in the severe and more lasting Fits of the *Gout*; for it is next to Demonstration, that where the *Coagulum* is great, and the Joint has been long depriv'd of Motion, the indurated Mucilage must by a constant Protrusion, from what the *Glands* continually, tho' in small Quantities emit, be forc'd thro' *Ligaments*, *Tendons*, *Skin*, and every thing that can less resist it than *Bone*: And by this *System*, which is more built upon *Reason* and *Experience*, than *Conjecture*, there is no great Difficulty to solve, not only has all the Symptoms of the *Gout*, but likewise the manner after which the Fits are safely remov'd by my *Specifick*. For if there can be a Medicine, (which I am sure is not to be disprov'd) that is wholly inoffensive to the Body, and only opposite or destructive to the Morbifick Matter that is the first internal Cause of the *Gout*, it is easy to conceive how part of such a Medicine, may reach the utmost Recesses of the Body; neither is it difficult to imagine, that having mixt it self with the offending Humour, (whatsoever that be) it should carry off some of these noxious Particles, and being continu'd for several Days, by little and little, rid the distemper'd Mucilage of the Morbifick Matter.

HAVING prov'd that there may be a Medicine to remove the noxious Particles that bring on and compose the *Paroxysm*, I shall now demonstrate, that the *Specifick* I use, is such a one; which cannot be done but by arguing *à Posteriori*, from the constant Effects it has in carrying off the Peccant Matter wheresoever it is lodg'd: For whether it is cast upon the Mucilaginous *Glands* of
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the common Membrane of the Muscles, or the same *Glands* in any of the Joints; that is, whether it produces a *Rheumatism* or a *Gout*; the Medicine infallibly takes off the Pain in either; and when by preposterous Remedies, or the Imbecility of Nature, not being able to fling the hostile Particles off farther, they are thrown upon the Stomach, Bowels, &c. it brings the same Relief to the Part affected, as may be seen in a Case Page 81 aforegoing. Nay it is of the same Efficacy in the Blood, when the *Heterogeneous* Particles are yet mixt with the whole Mass; to prove this, let any one that has had the *Gout* before, when by the usual Symptoms, as the encrease of Appetite, Indigestion, Wind, &c. he receives warning of its Approach, before yet the Morbifick Matter is thrown upon the Extremities, or other Parts where they create Pain; let such a one I say, take but due Doses of the *Bolus*, and he'll certainly escape the Fit, which otherwise would have come upon him, as numbers already have experienc'd: And that it operates by expelling the Matter, is beyond Controversy; for if it was only lock'd up, and still some where detained within the Body, it would in a little time manifest itself by those Symptoms which constantly appear when the *Gout* is repell'd by improper external Applications, the Use of *Opiates*, and other preposterous Methods:

I doubt not but it will be objected, that as it is the Opinion of Physicians in general, that what causes the *Gout* in one Person, is quite different from what causes it in another, it is impossible that one and the same Remedy should remove two contrary Causes. I have such a deference for Men of Letters, that I should never dare to contradict this *Hypothesis* by arguing *à priori*; but when I see the same Medicine have the same good effect

fect upon all Persons, of all Constitutions, let the Cause be what it will, I think I have abundance of Reason *à Posteriori*, to conclude that this *Hypothesis* is false. Dr. *Havers* whom I have before nam'd, says, that the Humours which cause *Gouts* and *Rheumatisms* are of three sorts. ' Sometimes (says he) the Cause is Acrisous and more Subtile, ' and of such a Nature, that tho' it procures an ' acute Pain, and is almost intollerable to the sensible Fibres, yet it does not coagulate, nor inspissate the Mucilage. Sometimes the Matter is ' Saline, where, tho' the fixt Salt may a little inspissate the Mucilaginous Liquor, yet it does not ' give it such a Consistence as makes it certainly ' and pertinaciously fix. But then *Thirdly*, it is ' sometimes, and most commonly an *Acid*: In ' which Case, tho' the Matter whilst it is in the ' Mass of Blood, be not thick and glutinous, yet ' when it comes to be separated from the Sanguineous Mass, and to be mixt with the Mucilage in ' those Parts, it coagulates, and makes it a sort of ' a Jelly.'

I shall always reckon my self infinitely oblig'd to Physicians, for every *Observation* they furnish me with, but I won't so much as thank them, for a thousand of their *Conjectures*. Most People that have Money, in every Distemper, the *Gout* not excepted, send for a Physician: And if in the Disease I named, they find by Chance any relief, or the Fit, by some Accident or other, goes off sooner than ordinary, the Success is presently ascrib'd to the Method that has been taken; but if the same Method be used in vain to another Patient, the Physician, (who hit or miss is to give a plausible reason for what he does) judiciously concludes, that the Cause of the *Gout* in the first Patient, differ'd very much from that which caused it in the latter; because otherwise the Success would have been the same.

same. I confess the Conclusion is very just; but if the Difference of Causes was always to be multiplied where there is the same Reason, I appeal to every candid Physician who has treated many Patients in the *Gout*, whether an ordinary Capacity might not with moderate Labour, raise the Number of Causes with abundance of Justice, from three, to three and twenty.

BUT to shew that this is not an injurious Calumny thrown on the venerable Body of so many Learned Men, I shall conclude this Chapter, with an Instance that shall illustrate what I have said, and which has been hinted at already in a Quotation from *Sydenham*.

SEVENTY Years ago it was the receiv'd Opinion of the Schools, that the Peccant Humour that produced *Tertian Agues*, was the Bile or Gall, and that the *Atra Bilis* or Melancholly, was the only Cause of *Quartans*, yet no Body knew how to cure either of them with any certainty. They had their distinct Purges for every Humour, and whosoever would at that time have administred in a *Quartan*, what had cured a *Tertian*, would have been counted a silly Fellow: But as soon as the *Bark* was found to be a *Specifick*, that well administred, cured promiscuously all intermitting Fevers, it was plain, that the different Humours, causing (as they thought) the difference of the Types and Periods of *Agues*, where lodg'd no where but in the speculative Brains of their wise Inventors.

BUT to conclude, as there is no doubt but that every Fit of the *Gout* is produced from the critical Exclusion of Morbifick Particles from the Mass of Blood, and their Separation by the Mucilaginous Glands, so we may easily apprehend how the *Paroxysms* of it may be, as they are commonly esteem'd, a Preservation of the Patient's Life, and a Security against violent Fevers, and any other
more

more fatal Distempers, as they depurate the Mass from those Fæculencies, which if Nature had not this ready and easy way to cast them out of the Sanguineous Mass, would produce such a Disorder, and excite such a violent Fermentation as makes a *Fever*.

IF we reflect on the kind Design, and the real Benefit that accrues from this wholesome Severity of Nature, nothing will appear to us more visibly pernicious and destructive to Health, than such Medicines, that by hindring the *Crisis*, keep the noxious Matter mixt with the Mass of Blood, and lock up the Enemy within the very Seat of Life; as has been often experienc'd to the Destruction of many. It is this Consideration, together with the infinite Dissentions and fluctuating Uncertainties of Physicians in this Distemper, both as to the Causes and the Method of curing it, which have all along deterred so many Men of Sense from the Use of all Medicines whatever in this cruel Distemper, and made the wisest conclude with the Victorious *Charles the Fifth*, who was likewise conquer'd by it, that the best Medicines for the *Gout*, were to WEEP and SUFFER.

I cannot blame Men for being cautious, but yet I would have them use their Reason, and believe their Eyes. Where was there ever a Medicine that like mine in so short a time has given relief to so many? The greatest part of those that have taken it, live either in or near this great City: The Truth must be soon discover'd, if Men will but give themselves the trouble of enquiring. The Medicine I administer does never prevent, but visibly forwards the Salubrious *Crisis*, just now spoke of, and far from stopping up the offending Particles, promotes their Separation from the Mass of Blood, and brings about their Expulsion after a
more

more safe, a more easy, and more expeditious way than unassisted Nature is able to perform it.

That the *Gout* often prevents fatal Distempers in those that are subject to it, is not because it pains; but because the Blood of those People has an aptitude of separating from its Mass, the noxious Particles that enter it: Then who would not to compass the same ends, prefer a harmless Medicine to a tormenting Disease? Besides that, whatever some People may imagine, the *Gout* does not preserve the Patient with half the certainty, whilst his Youth and Vigour remain, that it kills him with when his Strength is gone. But suppose the *Gout* could prolong Life equally as well as the Medicine, are not Ease and a sound Body, to be had on the same Terms, preferable to Misery and decrepid Limbs?

BUT I ought not to expect that the Multitude of Cures perform'd on others, should remove the Prejudice of some People, when I have seen those themselves that used the Medicine frighten'd at what ought to have encourag'd them the most, *viz. the sudden and surprizing Ease they receiv'd upon the taking of it.* A Gentleman who has been named among the Instances of Cures, found the greatest Ease by it from the most tormenting Pain possible, in an hours time after he began to drink it; and telling his Friends that came to visit him, with a great deal of Pleasure, the Relief he had found: They replied it might be so, but what would be the Sequel? Which put the Gentleman in so great a fright, that he almost wish'd for his Pain again.

NOTHING is a greater Enemy to Sleep than Pain, which when it is exquisite, will, as many know too well to their Sorrow, keep People awake for several Nights and Days together, and as the Effect always ceases as soon as the Cause is remov'd, so it is not difficult to conceive how a long-wish'd-for Ease, as soon as the Medicine begins to soften and dilute

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the rigid and excruciating Particles in the Joints, must cast the Patients into sweet Sleeps, which Torments and Tossings had till then prevented. This great Benefit has likewise been construed to the Disadvantage of the *Specifick*, and it has been suggested, that because it procures Rest, it must needs be an *Opiate*; tho' I declare solemnly, as I shall always be ready to make Oath of, that not only no *Opium*, but likewise nothing made of *Papaver*, nor any other *Narcotick* whatever, directly or indirectly enters the Composition of it. But this Proffer, and all Apologies would be superfluous, if Men would but use their Reason, and compare the Effects of *Opium* to those of my *Specifick*. *Opium*, which benumbs the Senses, keeps off the Pains no longer than the stupifying Quality of it lasts, but when that is wore off, they return with greater Violence, and the *Gouty* Matter after the Use of it, is more pertinaciously fix'd than before. This Medicine on the contrary gives no Ease but what is hourly encreas'd, till the offending Particles that made the *Fit*, are totally conquer'd, and expell'd.

THOSE that expect immediate and continued Relief by this *Bolus* are oblig'd strictly to keep to it so long as till their Pain is quite gone, for the better helping of Nature to separate and expel from the Blood, by its *Specifick* Vertue, all such offensive and heterogeneous Particles, as might conduce to the Destruction of its *Crafsis*; and if they do this, they will have Ease, notwithstanding the Symptoms be at the greatest height: And who that is in Pain, would not take so easy a Remedy, that never fails in the different Constitutions of Bodies, and the various Humours, that may prevail in them, to amend and change them, not only for the present, but for future welfare?

How often do we hear, that this or that great Man so useful in his Station, as not be spar'd the
Time

Time of the *Gout's* Imprisonment, has been severely laid up by it for Months together? I confess I have often fretted to hear such necessary Men should upon such trifling Grounds refuse to have Ease, which in so little a Space of Time I could procure them, with more Safety and Advantage to their Health and Limbs, than wait the Leisure of unassisted Nature; and I cannot without the utmost concern reflect on the Loss that may yet be sustain'd (perhaps by the whole Nation) from that mistaken Notion, *that in the Gout, no Ease is to be purchas'd but at the Hazard of Health*: For how great a Benefit of Nature soever the *Gout* may be deem'd to be, it is certain, that at the best, one Days Pain weakens and hurts the *Ligaments* and *Nerves* of the Joints, and wears out the Body's Strength more, than six Days Ease will recover. Persons of the highest Quality, I know are seldom of the first that make Trials of this Nature; and so it is no Wonder I have yet none of their Testimonies; but as there is no reason but the Medicine will have the same Effects upon them as upon others, I make no doubt, when they come to be convinc'd of its universal Success, but they will esteem it a Service to themselves, as I shall an Honour to me, that they make use of it, and likewise for publick Good, proclaim it; and so well am I assur'd of the Safety and Certainty of the Remedy, that I dare pawn my Life if one in a thousand be disappointed by it; and when thro' Prejudices and Objections, it shall have pav'd its own Way, and come to be universally known, I shall have no occasion to say any thing more of the *Specifick*, or the *Gout* either, according to the old *Latin* Proverb, *Ubi rerum Testimonia adsunt non opus est verbis*. *Where Matter of Fact speaks there is no need of Words*. This puts me in mind of the Story of our famous Sir Robert *Talbor*, with which I'll dismiss the Reader. *Talbor*, who

was Servant to an *Apothecary* in *Cambridge*, having learned the Use of the *Jesuits Bark*, came to *London*, where not finding sufficient Encouragement, and his Authority not being great enough to give Credit to the Remedy, he travels into *Kent*, and there from Town to Town Cures all sorts of *Agues*, by which having got Money, and Assurance of the Efficacy of the Remedy, he returns to *London*, and sets up by the Name of *Dr. Talbor*. At first he was loaded with the infamous Name of *Quack*, but so great was his Success, that he seldom fail'd of curing all he undertook. At length he was sent for to *Court*, gave his Medicine to *King Charles II.* and was by him Knighted. He liv'd as great as any Man, kept open House, and eat in gilt Plate, yet to do him right, he was easy enough to poor or ordinary People, but the rich he made pay for it; and had he been so cunning as to have conceal'd his Medicine, he might have had an Estate almost equal to a *Prince*: But it coming to the Knowledge of our Physicians, and they falling into the Use of it, put some Check to his extraordinary Business; whereupon he goes to *France*, where *Agues* were then *Epidemick*, and having likewise cured abundance of People there, he was at last sent for to People of the highest Rank, and had equal Success, Curing (as *Mr. Peter* the Surgeon tells us in his Account of the *Jesuits Bark*, from whence I took part of this Story) the *Prince of Conde*, and others of the Blood Royal of *France*, and was largely rewarded, having a thousand Pistoles given him for one Cure; infomuch that the *King* himself being likewise seiz'd with an *Ague*, seem'd inclin'd to make use of *Talbor's* Medicine; but that his Physicians (pretending a wonderful Care for his *Majesty's* Life) strenuously oppos'd it, and that with all the Rhetorick and Interest they were Masters of. The *King* in the mean time very much tir'd with his shaking Companion, and
seeing

seeing every Body cured whom *Talbor* undertook, appoints an Interview between his Physicians and the Foreigner, and being resolv'd to know the Reasons why he might not be cur'd as well as others, orders that the Matter should be discuss'd in his Presence. Accordingly they met, and to begin methodically with the Definition of the Distemper, one of the Physicians, thinking afterwards to come gradually nearer to the Point, ask'd *Talbor*, *What is an Ague?* *Talbor*, who knew little of Physick, but was sure of his Medicine, to prevent all future Questions, answer'd very concisely. *An Ague is a Distemper, which I can cure and you can't.* The Physicians look'd upon one another, the King laugh'd heartily, took *Talbor's* Medicine, and to the great Mortification of the whole Faculty of Physick, was cured, as others had been before him; which great Successes, and selling his Medicine afterwards to the King of *France*, for a great Sum of Money, made him so hated by the *French* Physicians, that the King allow'd him a Guard, a *Swiss* being continually at his Door. He liv'd some Years in *France* very profusely, and at last died there, not without Suspicion of being *Poison'd*.

I don't believe that *Envy* and *Malice* attend less on worthy Performances now than in *Talbor's* Time: But yet, to leave as little Room for *Doubts* and *Detraction*, as is possible, if any Gentlemen, whether of the physical or chirurgical Practice, or not, will please to recommend any five or six poor Patients, as much afflicted with the *Gout* as any ever known, whereby to be satisfyed of the Effects of my *Bolus* and *Balsam*, they shall freely be supplied with both *gratis*, that thereby they may have the fair Opportunity of seeing with their Eyes, and hearing with their Ears *what They will do*: And this I propose, whereby to convince them, and others that may then attend, that nothing more is said.

said of these two Medicines, than they will in reality perform.

The *Bolus* and *Balsam* I administer and apply to all Patients alike, be the Fit regular or irregular, the Indications and Matter offending the same, nor did I ever observe any Difference in their Effects, whether the *Gout* was hereditary or acquir'd, or whether the Patient was young or old, or his Way of living moderate or intemperate.

I give the *Bolus* to every one three times a Day, that is to say, Morning, Noon, and Night, with a Glass of half a Pint of Mountain (or Madera) Wine, and the Bath-Water, equal Parts of each, Blood warm, which dissolves it in the Stomach, and carries it through the Blood in its Circulation, and at length goes off gently by Urine and a Stool or two a Day, more or less, according as is the offending Matter it meets with, by which the Patient in one Day is Eas'd, and in four freed of the Fit. To some I give it but Night and Morning only, but the *Balsam* I apply immediately, spread upon brown Paper, rubb'd soft and pliable between the Hands, which, far from Repelling, opens and dilates the Pores, and breaths out the offending Humour impacted, and, together with the *Bolus*, gives almost instant Ease; and is to be repeated once or twice a Day, according as is the Pain, Heat, or swelling.

Between the *Bolus*'s, I order the Patient to drink of White-Wine Whey, or Sage-Tea not too strong, or Buck-bean Tea, and now and then of Chicken or Veal Broth, with a Bit of the Meat at Dinner, and a Glass or two of Wine, and to drink at least two Quarts of one Liquor and another, or more, within the compass of twenty-four Hours.

But tho' there are many, that in Choice, have chang'd my *Gout-drink* (which they us'd to take) for the *Bolus*, as being of the same safe and sure Effects, and easier to be taken; there are others, who will by no means, forsake it; but as I prepare both, those

those that prefer one to the other, may have either. The drink at the usual Price of 3 s. 6 d. the Quart Bottle : And each *Bolus* at the same Price. The *Balsam* half a Guinea the Gallipot.

Those that have had the *Gout* Drink, know how to take it, but for others that have not, but may have Occasion to take it, it will be necessary to acquaint them, that 12 Quarts of it is the usual Quantity, and for the most part sufficient to bring a Fit to a Period in 4 Days, provided they drink 3 Quarts each Day, by half a Pint at a Time, every two or three Hours or oftner, and that in the Night as well as Day, if awake, or in Pain, and must drink it Blood-warm, never cold.

WHERE the Pain is very outrageous it may be drank by a Pint at a Time, every two or three Hours, if the Patient can dispense with such a Draught, if not, to drink less Draughts at a Time, and oftner ; for the faster it is drank, the more readily it dilutes and leads away the *Gouty* Humours, and gives greater Ease, as will sensibly be perceiv'd by the gradual Decrease of the Pain, as it is a Drinking ; for lesser Draughts, and seldomer, will ease the Pain and remove the Fit as *surely*, tho' not so *quickly*, as when drank more at a Time and oftner.

It does not purge, yet keeps the Body soluble, going off chiefly and pleasantly by Urine, passing in some freely, in others more slowly, yet makes no Alteration in any, as to the procuring Ease either sooner or later, nor fills or cloyes the Stomach, to make it any ways uneasy, for the more you drink of it the more you may.

If it should happen to render the Body more Laxative than is said, and so not go off so freely by Urine, (as I have known it in some, where there has been a heap of crude Humours) the Effects will not be less, nor the Patient the worse ; for were not the Body more or less incumbred with such

such Humours as are noxious to Nature, needful to be discharg'd, and too viscid and gross to be led away by Urine, no such Operation would be; because it has been observ'd, that when the Quantity of those crude Humours have been so carry'd off by it, its Operation by Stool has ceas'd, and it has afterwards only passed away by Urine.

In some it operates also a gentle Perspiration, in others, an agreeable Sweating, it varying a little in its Operation, according to the Patients Constitution and Way of living, yet in all People it never fails having its due Effect, sooner or later.

It's remarkable, that it gives ease soonest, when the Pain is greatest, which sufficiently shews its Energy and Excellency, that it should appease and subdue those obstinate and rebellious Humours, when in the Height of their raging Fermentation and Fury, when it is known that all other Evacuators taken in the Fit, as they carry off a great deal of the *Serum* that should dilute the sharp Salts, and help to mitigate the Pain, exasperate instead of easing it, and so much the more, as the Humours are more in Heat and Fluxion.

It is a Medicine acceptable to be taken, not in the least putting any force upon Nature; nor does it obtund or weaken the Appetite, but strengthens it, and by facilitating the Digestions, rather makes more Hungry; and for corroborating and fortifying the Tone of the Stomach, and defending and freeing that and the noble Parts from all Assaults of the Gouty Humours, nothing in Nature can go beyond it: And besides what my Experience tells me of it, the following vertues (in the very Words) the whole Faculty of Physick ascribe to the Ingredients that compound it, viz. *That they correct and sweeten the Blood and Juices, strengthen the Stomach, Nerves, and Brain, are friendly to Nature, Cordial, and Health-preserving.*

